

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE CALL OF THE CENTURY

"SO LIVE THAT YOUR AFTERSELF—THE MAN YOU OUGHT TO BE—MAY IN HIS TIME BE POSSIBLE AND ACTUAL. FAR AWAY IN THE TWENTIES, THE THIRTIES, OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, HE IS AWAITING HIS TURN. HIS BODY, HIS BRAIN, HIS SOUL ARE IN YOUR BOYISH HANDS. HE CANNOT HELP HIMSELF. WHAT WILL YOU LEAVE FOR HIM? WILL IT BE A BRAIN UNSPOILED BY LUST OR DISSIPATION, A MIND TRAINED TO THINK AND ACT, A NERVOUS SYSTEM TRUE AS A DIAL IN ITS RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH ABOUT YOU? WILL YOU, BOY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, LET HIM COME AS A MAN AMONG MEN IN HIS TIME, OR WILL YOU THROW AWAY HIS INHERITANCE BEFORE HE HAS HAD THE CHANCE TO TOUCH IT? WILL YOU LET HIM COME TAKING YOUR PLACE, GAINING THROUGH YOUR EXPERIENCES, HALLOWED THROUGH YOUR JOYS, BUILDING ON THEM HIS OWN, OR WILL YOU FLING HIS HOPE AWAY, DECREERING, WANTON-LIKE, THAT THE MAN YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN SHALL NEVER BE?

—DAVID STARR JORDON,
President Stanford University.

MARCH 26, 1913

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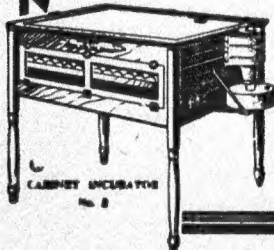
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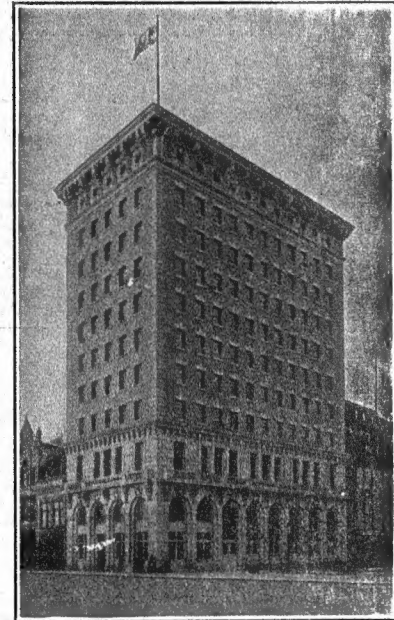
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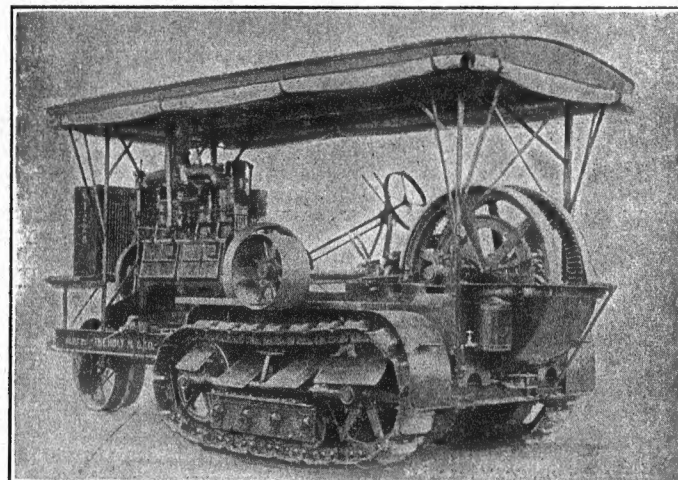
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Tomatoes

By J. Kimbers, Parkside, Sask.

The plan I have adopted for growing tomatoes in this district (Prince Albert Land District), after many experiments, is as follows: In the last week in March or the first week in April, I sow the seed in a hot-bed frame, or in a box in the house if I haven't a hot-bed, and as soon as the plants show the second pair of leaves, I thin them out transplanting those I remove, leaving them all an inch or two apart. By the time all danger of frost is past they have grown into nice stocky plants. At the north end of my garden I have a high close-boarded fence, which makes a good wind-break. On the south side of this fence I make my tomato bed, planting out the young plants in rows four feet apart and about three and half feet between the plants. Along each row I drive in stakes, leaving them three feet out of the ground and about eight feet apart. To these stakes I tie or nail cross rods, one about half way up the stake, another along the top, and to these rods I tie the plants as they grow, spreading them as much as possible along the rods. After the fruit has set I thin out such of the leaves and stems as are in the way of the sun.

In a fair summer the fruit ripens fairly well. In a bad summer, like last summer, it is necessary to pick the fruit before it is ripe and ripen the most forward in the house, using the balance for green pickles or cooking them as vegetables. Cooked green tomatoes are very good eating. They are also admirable as pickles, either sweet or sour.

The tomato ground should be well manured in the fall and the manure ploughed under before the freeze up. The ground should be kept well and deeply hoed between the rows whilst the plants are growing.

SWEET CORN

I plant my corn about the middle of May and generally put three rows across the middle of my garden, from east to west. I put the rows about 18 inches apart and leave the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows, alternating the plants in each row as much as possible. As they grow tall I find they make a capital wind-break, and on the south side of the row, my dwarf beans and other small vegetables get considerable advantage. No doubt many people will think the corn plants are left much too close together. But I grew them this way last year and had an abundance of very fine corn. Manure ground in fall and whilst plants are growing keep well hoed and free from weeds, taking care to draw the soil well up round the stalks.

STRAWBERRIES

For a strawberry plantation choose a plot of good rich soil that has been deeply cultivated in the fall, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, give it a good harrowing to make a fine tilth. A good sort of strawberry to plant is Senator Dunlap, which can be got from most nurserymen. As soon as the ground is ready the plants should be put in in rows about 3 feet apart, the plants about 2 feet apart in the rows. The ground between the plants should be kept well cultivated and quite free from weeds. As soon as the runners begin to form, those growing out across the rows should be taken off, only allowing those to remain that run in the rows. Any bloom coming should be picked off during the first year's growth, in order to strengthen the plants and the new runners. As soon as the ground is frozen solid, the plants should be lightly covered with a thin coating of straw and left so till the following spring. After the frost

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.
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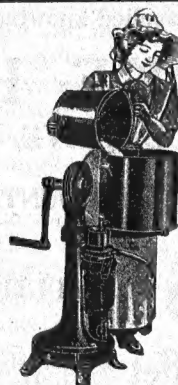
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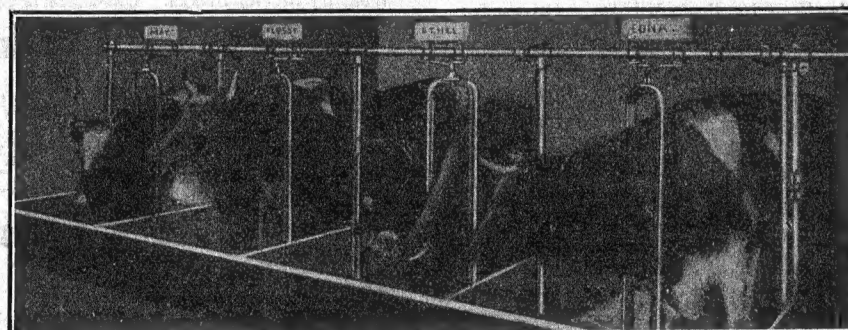
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is gone the straw may be taken off and placed round the plants and between the rows to keep the fruit from becoming soiled and gritty. After getting 2 years' fruit the plantation should be plowed under—so that it is necessary in order to secure a succession of crops to prepare a new bed every other year. This is easily done by taking runners from the old bed during its second year.

C. C. CASTLE RESIGNS

C. C. Castle, who has been warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg for 14 years, and during the past year has been in the employ of the elevator commission at Fort William, has resigned from the service and is retiring to his farm at Teulon. Mr. Castle has held the most important position in the administration of the Grain Act since 1900, when he was a member of the commission to investigate grain marketing conditions and recommend legislation. Since that time Mr. Castle has been in charge of the administration of the Manitoba Grain Act, except in the grading system, and it has been in a large degree due to his efforts that many improvements in the Act have been secured. When the Grain Commission was appointed it was expected that so experienced a man would be a member, but he was overlooked. Mr. Castle states, however, that he was urged to remain in the work, and it was intimated to him that he would be appointed to the Commission when the first vacancy occurred. On Feb. 14, however, one member resigned and J. P. Jones was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Castle at once tendered his resignation to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

KING OF GREECE ASSASSINATED

Salonika, March 18.—The King of the Hellenes was shot while walking in the principal street of Salonika, at about 5.15 o'clock this afternoon. Half an hour later His Majesty was dead. Since his triumphal entry into Salonika, the King had been accustomed to take an afternoon walk, either to the famous White Tower or to the cavalry barracks. The King's confidence in the people was so great that he went about freely, attended by a single equeury. The dangers of this habit were apparent to his entourage, who repeatedly, but without avail, requested His Majesty to permit the presence of civil guards.

The assassin is Aleko Shinas, a Greek of feeble intellect, who states that he was driven to desperation by sickness and want. The crime, therefore, was without political motive.

Queen Alexandra was prostrated by news of the death of her favorite brother. King Constantine, son of the late King George, and Queen Sophie ascend the throne in consequence of the tragedy.

SPECIAL CONGRESS CALLED

Washington, March 14.—President Wilson has summoned a special session of Congress to be held soon. The chief task will be to give effect to the low tariff platform of the Democratic party, although bank reform and other measures may be undertaken.

Every temptation that is resisted, every noble aspiration that is encouraged, every sinful thought that is repressed, every bitter word that is withheld, adds its little item to the impetus of that great movement which is bearing humanity onwards towards a richer life and higher character.

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- " 9—How to Grow the Best Onions
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- " 11—Rhubarb Production
- " 11—How to Grow Mushrooms

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 26th, 1913

BANKING INFORMATION

We trust that our readers will remember that our appeal for information on the Banking situation was directed to each and every one of them. The only place to get the necessary evidence is from the men on the land and we cannot use it until we have actually received it. Please read over our appeal in the last three issues and send along what you can.

A CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY

An object lesson of inestimable value to the people of this country would be provided if a truly co-operative community were established in some Western centre. By a co-operative community we do not mean a community in which there would be no individual effort, but a community which would carry on that part of its business of common interest to the people through co-operative channels. In such a town there would be a co-operative store dealing in all branches of merchandize, from a spool of thread to a threshing outfit, and including clothing and provisions of every kind. There would be a co-operative elevator, a co-operative creamery, a co-operative egg depot, a co-operative blacksmith shop and a co-operative bank. In such a community, producer and consumer would be brought together. As consumers, the members of the co-operative community would get their goods at cost, and as producers they would receive the full value of their products, without having to pay toll to an army of middlemen every time they either bought or sold as at present. It has been amply demonstrated that co-operation by producers can increase the price received by them without adding to the cost to the consumer and it has also been conclusively proved that co-operation by consumers can decrease the cost of goods without lowering the price received by the producer. It follows, therefore, that co-operation in which both producer and consumer join would both decrease prices to consumers and advance prices to producers. It is not necessary to work magic and produce something from nothing to accomplish this, for at present the consumer of agricultural produce in Western towns and cities pays just about double the price that the producer gets, and all that is necessary is to reduce the toll of the middleman to something like the fair value of the service which he renders. The proper function of the middleman is that of a servant to producer and consumer, and the best method of ensuring that this service is performed efficiently and economically is to place the middleman under the control of producer and consumer whom he serves, which means to make him a part of a co-operative scheme. In an article published in this issue, a co-operative town in the United States is described. Lakefield, Minnesota, has a co-operative store and what are known as co-operative elevators, a co-operative creamery and a co-operative bank. These institutions have all been of very great benefit to the farmers and townspeople who own and operate them, making living cheaper and farming more profitable as well as producing a spirit of mutual confidence and help, which cannot be valued in mere dollars and cents. With the exception of the store, however, these institutions are not operated on the true co-operative principle; they are not operated under the Rochdale principle of a fixed return upon capital and a distribution of surplus profits, according to the amount of business done by the members. This is a very important principle, and essential to true co-operation, and though in some lines of business it is somewhat difficult to work out, it should, nevertheless, be the aim of all co-operative effort. What

community in Western Canada will be the first to demonstrate the possibilities of true co-operative effort?

"CANNING" THE PUBLIC

The Cannery Merger is another concern revelling in profits, despite their cry of helplessness whenever any suggestion is made to cut down their tariff favors. Canadian canners, they claim, could never, never hold their own against the competition of the United States, if the duty on canned goods not made in Canada were reduced. In fact increased protection is the supreme need of the canning industry—according to the Dominion Cannery. The annual report of this combine showed net profits for the year of \$503,409. This is \$140,389 ahead of last year's profits of \$363,020. Including the balance of \$328,555 brought forward from 1911, a total of \$831,965 was available for distribution. The customary dividend of 7 per cent. was paid on preferred stock of \$5,000,000; and a bonus of 6 per cent. on the "common" stock of \$5,000,000, besides \$172,593 added to the profit and loss balance and \$50,000 added to the insurance reserve.

New light is shed on the source of the canning combine's huge profits by a series of investigations just made by Chief Dominion Government Analyst A. McGill, of Ottawa. He found that three out of every five cans of tomatoes examined contained less than a reasonable standard of fruit, such as the State of Ohio, for example, requires. Not only are Canadian consumers being charged extortionate prices for canned goods, in view of the low prices paid to the farmers who produce the corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, etc., not only are the superior canned goods of other countries debarred from free competition by force of a hostile tariff, but Chief Analyst McGill finds that Canadian consumers are paying good money for one-third of a can of water in every tin of tomatoes bought. Housewives will vouch for the truth of this statement. And must we be forever fleeced by a gang like this, without a word of protest, simply because the extortion is carried on by Canadians?

ONE FORM OF PHILANTHROPY

No wonder some Great Moguls in the realm of commerce have money for charity. Julius Rosenwald, President of the Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, has made quite an enviable name for himself as a philanthropist. Yet his fortune is based on a system in which the Golden Rule does not play a conspicuous part. Girl employees of this wealthy firm testified before the Illinois Senate Committee that they work ten hours a day for \$4.50 a week. Forewomen, called "Scouters," were employed to speed up the tired girls with threats of dismissal whenever their overworked frames sought a moment's rest. The investigating committee came to the conclusion that this sort of servitude and low wages were responsible for turning many girls into the life of "white slavery." Confronted with this evidence, Rosenwald, the philanthropist, simply said that low wages had nothing to do with it. William Thorne, Vice-President of Montgomery, Ward & Company, however, had to do considerable figuring to show how a girl away from home could live decently in Chicago on less than \$8.00 a week. Other business men put the minimum wage still higher. Yet a man who gives his employees half the generally accepted minimum wage is able to work up for himself, by flashing before the world certain showy charities, the reputation of being a "noted philan-

thropist." Whether this is not more discreditable to public judgment than to his own perverted ideas of charity, is hard to say. Certainly the time is fast approaching when lop-sided charity of this sort will bring reproach instead of honor. An encouraging sign of an awakened public conscience was the refusal of the Cincinnati Young Men's Hebrew Association a few days ago to accept \$50,000 from this same Julius Rosenwald toward a building. "We do not want Rosenwald's money," ran their public statement, "nor will we accept any money accumulated by a system of keeping down the wages of poor working girls." When this spirited independence becomes general, would-be philanthropists will stop trying to buy back respectability with blood money, and turn their attention to working out justice in business. Then "charity" will be unnecessary.

TARIFFS FOR REVENUE

There are many people who, while they recognize the evils of the Protective system, believe, nevertheless, that a tariff is necessary for revenue purposes. As a means of raising revenues, however, the tariff is condemned by all the principles of sound taxation, and it is doubtful if the system would find any support if it were not for the special privilege which it confers upon certain favored interests. Tariff taxes are bad because they are indirect and no one knows how much he pays under them. The people, of course, expect to pay for the services rendered to them by the Government, just as they expect to pay for the services rendered by a doctor or for any article which they purchase. When we pay the doctor or the storekeeper, however, we know just how much we are paying, but when we pay taxes to the Federal Government through the tariff we never know what they are costing us. The actual importer, of course, knows what the customs charges are, and adds them to the price of the goods, but by the time they reach the consumer the duty has been merged with the cost of the goods and the purchaser has no means of knowing how much he is being taxed. Tariff taxes are bad because they yield to the public treasury far less than they cost the people who pay them. In a recent article we gave figures to show that in four large Canadian industries the tariff raised prices by \$21,000,000, while producing less than \$7,000,000 of revenue, which bore out Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that "for every dollar that goes into the Dominion treasury, two or three dollars go into the pockets of the manufacturers." This, surely, is sufficient condemnation for the tariff as a means of raising revenues, and is an illuminating explanation as to why the manufacturers are so favorable to the system, but it does not take into account either the cost of collecting customs duties and preventing their evasion, nor the fact that in addition to the duties paid upon imported goods the ultimate consumer has to pay profits upon the duty to everyone who handles them. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, the Customs revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$87,588,842.50. Refunds and drawbacks granted to manufacturers on materials, reduced the gross revenue by \$2,536,970.32, and the expenditures of the Customs department amounted to \$2,725,554.20. At a number of our ports the salaries of the customs officers were considerably larger than the amounts they collected. At Arichat, N.S., the salaries and other expenses of the Customs service amounted to \$3,557, and the duty collected to \$305; at Parrsboro, N.S., \$2,000 was ex-

pendent and \$378 collected; at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., expenses were \$3,206 and collections \$1,440; at Shelburne, N.S., expenses were \$1,724 and collections \$1,513; at Weymouth, N.S., expenses were \$2,952 and collections \$2,379; at Dalhousie, N.B., expenses were \$1,965 and collections \$1,290; at Hemmingford, Quebec, expenses were \$2,143 and collections \$1,728; at Mansonville, Que., expenses were \$9,206 and collections \$1,880; and at Perce, Que., expenses were \$1,385 and collections \$1,261. Customs duties surely stand condemned as a wasteful and extravagant means of raising revenues.

Tariff taxes are bad because they bear with the greatest weight upon those least able to pay. The taxes upon food, clothing, tools and implements, for instance, take a much larger proportion of the incomes of the poor than of those of the rich, they take more from the married man than from the bachelor, they take more from those who have children than from those who have none, and they fall more heavily on those barely able to support their families than on those who spend only a portion of their income. The rich can import diamonds and oil paintings, which are duty free, without contributing one cent to the revenues of the country, but there is practically nothing the laboring man uses which is not taxed by the tariff. There can be no doubt either, that the tariff, by conferring favors upon one class, leads to political corruption. The influence of the manufacturers upon governments in protected countries is notorious. The government, by framing the tariff or passing orders-in-council so as to benefit a particular set of manufacturers can earn their support and their contributions to the campaign fund, and both parties in Canada accuse their opponents, probably with truth, of having conspired in this way to rob the people for the benefit of their friends. As a means of raising revenue the tariff indeed is to be condemned as wasteful, unjust and corrupting.

GRAIN SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

We get quite a number of complaints from farmers in regard to the treatment they receive from various grain commission companies in Winnipeg. The chief difficulty seems to be that the instructions regarding sale which the farmers have given are not carried out. Very frequently this is due to a misunderstanding between the shipper and the commission house. The instructions which farmers give are often very indefinite, such as: "Sell," "Sell right away," "Sell at once," "Sell as soon as possible," "Sell to best advantage," "Sell on a bulge," "Sell when the market is at the highest," etc. To take one of these, namely, "Sell at once," for an illustration, one shipper may wish the commission firm to sell his car "at once" when they receive the shipping bill, while another may wish them to sell the car "at once" when they receive the out-turns. It is an absolute impossibility for any commission firm to interpret all these instructions exactly according to the shippers' intentions. To avoid trouble of this nature, farmers should be exceedingly careful when giving selling instructions. When sending a shipping bill to a commission house the farmer should write a letter to accompany it and be sure that his handwriting is very clear, and his instructions very definite. It would be well for every farmer to keep a copy of such letters in case any dispute might arise. We would suggest that farmers make their instructions one of the three following:

1. "Sell on receipt of shipping bill."
2. "Sell on inspection."
3. "Sell as soon as out-turns are received."

If a farmer does not wish to have his grain sold he should distinctly give instructions: "Hold for further orders." It is not ad-

visable to have grain in the hands of a commission firm without their having any instructions whatever in regard to it. If instructions are given in this manner there will be no likelihood of difficulty when the market is fluctuating. There may be a difference of from one to five cents per bushel in price from the time the shipping bill reaches the commission house until the out-turns are received from the terminals. In some cases where the market is falling, the farmer might wish a different interpretation put on his instructions than if the market were continually rising. These instructions given clearly, however, will meet the situation and give justice to all.

Another complaint we have is that farmers are not able to get the grade and dockage from the commission houses with which they are dealing when they question the returns. This can very easily be overcome by writing to the "Chief Grain Inspector, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg," giving number of car, the railway line, the kind of grain, the firm consigned to and the date, and ask for a duplicate certificate of inspection. This certificate will show the date the grain was inspected, also the grade and dockage, and by checking it up with the prices in *The Guide* each week, the farmer will be able to tell at once whether he is getting a square deal from the commission firm.

SOME CONVENTION SUGGESTIONS

Now that the annual conventions are past and gone it would be useful to spend some little time in considering the work they have accomplished and whether there is room for improvement. We presume that few farmers have figured out what these conventions cost. The train fare of each delegate averages about \$5; the other expenses of each delegate will be about the same amount, and his time is certainly worth another \$5. On this basis, it cost \$9,000 for 600 delegates to assemble in a convention. There are not on the average more than thirty hours of actual business sessions at these conventions, and ordinarily much less. But allowing thirty hours the cost would be \$300 per hour or \$5 per minute. Let each delegate turn this over in his mind and see if some of the time of the convention could not be better spent at \$5.00 per minute. We do not for one moment advocate the suppression of free discussion, nor do we criticize the presiding officers who have done splendidly in the particularly hard positions they have had to fill. But we wish to bring this idea before all the delegates who may in future attend conventions. Another important matter is the preparation and discussion of important resolutions that are dealt with by the conventions. We are not criticizing anyone in particular when we state that sufficient care is frequently not given to the preparation of the most important resolutions that are passed. This can be better appreciated when it is understood that it is chiefly upon these bald resolutions alone that the organized farmers are judged in Eastern Canada, United States, Great Britain and other countries. For this reason it is essential that the most important resolutions should have embodied in them the reasons upon which the convention bases its conclusions, and also that the resolution be worded so as to express accurately and definitely the feelings of the convention. This applies with special force to resolutions dealing with the tariff, taxation, public ownership, Direct Legislation, woman suffrage, and other matters of equal importance. Another warning we would like to utter is against a tendency, not only in our conventions, but our Legislatures and Parliaments as well, to pass upon a great many more or less important matters hurriedly in the closing hours of the convention. It would be better to pass a smaller number of resolutions that are thoroughly

understood and that adequately express the feeling of the delegates, than to pass a larger number of ill-prepared and possibly indefinite resolutions. We believe that in one respect, at least, the conventions would do well to follow more closely the procedure of Parliament. That is, that the Board of Directors might some time prior to the convention prepare a program of legislation to bring before the convention. The matters of paramount importance could thus be more carefully prepared in the form of resolutions and one speaker possibly selected to make a short introductory speech explaining the resolution and why it should be endorsed. Of course every resolution so brought in would afterwards be open to general discussion and amendment, and there would be no attempt to stifle free speech. But we believe that important matters would receive better attention if previous preparation were made and that the conventions would command even greater respect throughout the country than at present. These suggestions are presented, not with the idea of finding fault with any one, but merely to bring the matter generally before the members of the organized farmers. It can readily be understood that the executive officers might hesitate to accept the responsibility of taking the initiative in preparing legislation for fear of being misunderstood. But we believe the rank and file of the members would be quite agreeable to any methods tending to make the conventions more valuable and more effective.

From time to time we receive inquiries and complaints in regard to certain companies in which the farmers have purchased stock. This is becoming so general as to be a menace to the farming community, and we would advise farmers to be very careful what stock they purchase. When a salesman comes around endeavoring to sell some certain stock and claiming large profits from it, it is safer to pass him by. If he has a sound proposition with large profits in sight, he will not need to go through the farming community in order to sell his stock.

There are all sorts of subdivisions surrounding our western towns being unloaded upon the innocent public under the name of "parks." These "parks" are generally pictured with babbling brooks and beautiful trees and all that goes to make a sylvan paradise. But generally they are found to be as dry as a bone and bare as the back of your hand. This system of swindling the public should be prevented. When anyone tries to sell you a lot in some "park" look out for him.

It is unfortunate that the services of C. C. Castle, former warehouse commissioner, have been lost to the farmers of the West. During the past 14 years he has held the most important position in the Western grain trade and has been a great source of help and protection to the farmers, though at times his help has not been appreciated in some quarters as much as it deserved.

We would urge our readers to study Mr. Green's article on the Saskatchewan page of this issue. What have the farmers in the three provinces to say about the cost of producing wheat. We will publish the best articles we receive from each province showing the actual cost of wheat production. None of these articles should be more than 1,200 words in length.

"Manitoba has refused for the present to follow the lead of Saskatchewan and give women the vote," says the *Canadian Gazette*, a weekly journal, published in London. Too bad to have to deny that the Saskatchewan women have been given the vote.

A Co-operative Town.

By Frank Parker Stockbridge

In The World's Work

Lakefield, Minn., is a co-operative town—probably the most completely co-operative community in the United States.

The 1,200 inhabitants of this thriving Jackson County village represent about 250 families, and there is hardly a family in the village or in the rich farming country adjacent thereto that is not represented in one or another, or all, of the co-operative enterprises which have been developed in the last few years. There is a co-operative grain elevator, a co-operative creamery, a co-operative store, and even a co-operative national bank. The co-operative idea has spread even to the churches—the Baptists and the Presbyterians have combined with the Methodists to form one vigorous and aggressive congregation instead of three weak and numerically insignificant groups of worshippers. It might almost be said that the co-operative idea has reached the saloons. At least, since co-operation became the order of the day in Lakefield, one of three saloons has gone out of business and the patronage of the second has fallen off seriously. This decrease in the number of saloons, however, illustrates only one phase of the co-operative idea—the principle that no town should support more retail establishments than are necessary to supply the wants of its inhabitants. So far there has been no attempt to sell shares in a co-operative saloon to the farmers of Jackson County.

One man is responsible for converting Lakefield from a rather sleepy and backward rural village, with all the antagonisms and pulling at cross purposes among its inhabitants that are usually found in country towns, to a prosperous and progressive community—a town in which community of effort is now recognized, by all but a few individuals who see their pocketbooks threatened by the new order of things, as the solution of many of the biggest problems that confront the American people both in the rural districts and in the cities as well.

Jim Caldwell

That one man is Mr. James C. Caldwell. They call him "Jim" over all Jackson County. He is secretary of the Farmers' Elevator Company, secretary of the Co-operative Creamery Company, president of the Co-operative Store Company, president of the National Bank, easily the foremost citizen of his town and of his county, of pretty nearly all Southern Minnesota, and before he gets through he is going to be recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the entire Northwest. And he is plain Jim Caldwell to everybody.

Jim is a farmer. He became a co-operator and a bank president and all the other things by accident. But the enthusiasm with which the people of Lakefield have thrust the burdens of leadership upon Jim Caldwell is a striking illustration of the eagerness of the American people for strong and intelligent men to point the way and to show them how to work together for the common good.

Jim Caldwell's parents came from Scotland—that may account for many things, including his power of imagination and his determination to see things through once he has started them. Born on a Wisconsin farm, he taught a country school for eight years, bought a farm of his own near Madison, sold it a few years later and bought another near Lakefield, Minn., which he sold in 1903, realizing about the only considerable cash profit that the ordinary farmer ever makes—the profit from the increase in the value of his land.

Co-operative Elevator

"It was my idea to go over to South Dakota, where land is cheaper," Jim Caldwell told me, "but first I thought I could make a little money buying and selling land in Jackson County, so I opened a real estate office here in Lakefield. I guess it was because I had less to do and more time to do it in than any one else in town that I got interested in the co-operative idea. At any rate it became very clear to me that unless the grain-growing farmers got together and provided their own means of marketing their products, they stood a good chance of

never getting any profits from their crops. So we organized the co-operative elevator company."

The railroad company owned three elevators—"line" elevators they call them in the Northwest—that were operating in Lakefield when Jim Caldwell began the organization of the farmers' co-operative enterprise in 1905. One hundred and twenty-five farmers subscribed a capital of \$7,900 and erected their first elevator. It paid from the start. The first year the net earnings were 12 per cent., the second 5 per cent., and since then 8 per cent. a year has been paid and a considerable sum has been passed to the surplus account, which is now more than \$7,000. In 1908 the capital was increased to \$10,900 and a second elevator was built. Now the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company is doing more business than the three "line" elevators put together—handling yearly 520,000 bushels of oats

although the bank's condition otherwise was reasonably healthy. Some of Jim Caldwell's friends, who were directors of the bank, asked him to try to straighten things out.

"Why, I'm not a banker," said Jim. "I don't know anything about banking."

"But you've got horse sense and you're honest," was the reply. "We want you to see what you can do."

So Caldwell took hold. He undertook to find buyers for the largest blocks of stock, and the farmers bought it because of their personal confidence in him for his success with the co-operative elevator.

Jim Caldwell had begun at this time to believe in co-operation as the solution for all economic problems. He studied the national banking laws and found in them many handicaps to a genuinely co-operative bank. Nevertheless, he determined to make the First National Bank of Lakefield as nearly a co-operative institution as

And it lives up to that declaration of principles and to its announcement, familiar to everyone in Jackson County:

This bank is not and cannot be used to serve private interest. No one man owns more than ten shares of its capital stock. It is owned by many stockholders scattered through the entire community, and to serve the entire community is its unvarying policy.

So far as the banking laws will let him go, Jim Caldwell has introduced new banking methods and ideas into Jackson County—the principal new idea being that any honest man who is able and willing to pay his debts is as much entitled to credit at the bank as he is at the store or at the blacksmith's shop, regardless of whether he votes the same party ticket as the bank president does, deals at the vice-president's harness shop, or buys coal from the chairman of the loan committee. And that the farmers and villagers of Lakefield appreciate this kind of banking and have confidence in it, and in Jim Caldwell, is proved by the figures that show an increase of nearly \$200,000 in deposits above the \$195,000 which the First National Bank had when the new policy was put into operation.

Financing the Store

By the time he had got this innovation in rural banking well under way, Jim Caldwell had given up the idea of going to South Dakota. Lakefield had adopted him and was depending upon him. Of course, he had made more enemies, principally among the shareholders and directors of the state bank whose membership included some of the principal merchants of the town. But he still had back of him the farmer stockholders in the co-operative elevator, now reinforced by the farmer stockholders in the First National Bank, and—he enjoyed a fight.

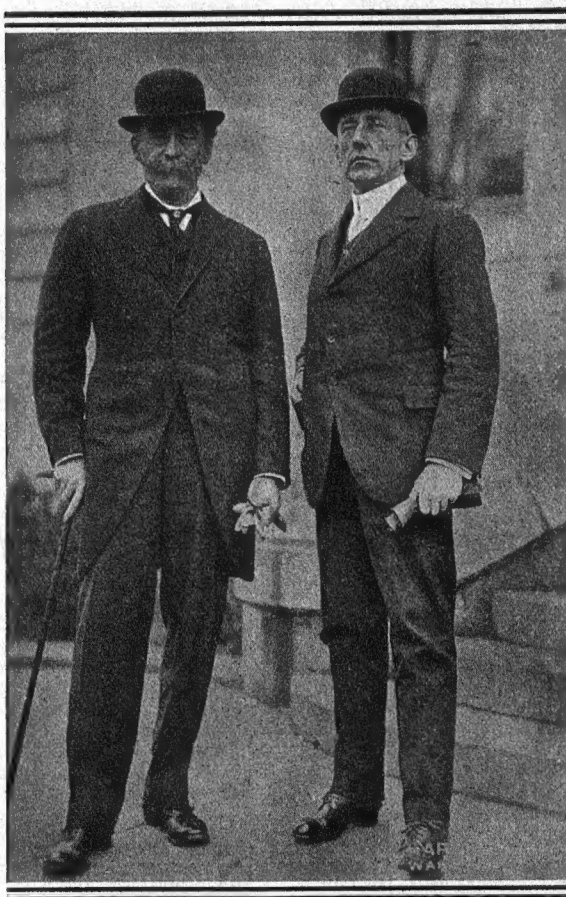
Two years passed. The co-operative elevator company, with Jim Caldwell as secretary, was running smoothly; the co-operative First National Bank, with Jim Caldwell as president, was growing in financial power and influence; and the people of Lakefield were becoming used to the co-operative idea. Conditions were ripe to start something else in the co-operative line. The Right Relationship League, of Minneapolis, whose activities in organizing co-operative stores throughout the Northwest I have described in a previous article in the World's Work, had proved its mastery of the basic principles that are essential to successful co-operative merchandizing, and Lakefield offered an inviting field for its operations. There were two general stores in town. The proprietors of both offered to sell out. One of them put a highly inflated value on all his stock in trade, and negotiations with him were quickly dropped. The other and larger store proved to be worth, conservatively, about \$13,000 for stock, good will and fixtures. One hundred and thirty-one farmers and village residents agreed to buy shares at \$100 apiece in the new company and to do their trading therefore at the co-operative store. Then the question of financing a purchase for which the purchasers were unable to put up the cash arose. Every subscriber was good for many times the amount of his subscription, but, as with most farmers, \$100 in immediate cash meant a real strain until the season's crops were marketed, and this was in the spring of 1908. Cash was needed with which to pay for the store property and to provide working capital, and Jim Caldwell agreed to provide it.

"You take these farmers' notes to run a year, or longer if they want them to run longer, and let the new company endorse them," he said. "Then bring them in to me and I'll see that you get the money."

Something Like Canada

To the ordinary student of economics it would seem that no bank would ever hesitate to lend money on that kind of security. The farmer's unendorsed note is good at any bank almost everywhere except in the United States, and the farmer's note endorsed by a company composed of his fellow-farmers is, on the face of it, as nearly gilt-edged paper as any money-lender could desire. But banking

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NORTH AND SOUTH POLE DISCOVERERS MEET
Admiral Robert E. Peary (left), discoverer of the North Pole, and Captain Roald Amundsen (right), discoverer of the South Pole. Captain Amundsen is in America on a lecture tour and was presented with the gold medal of the National Geographic Society at Washington by Admiral Peary.

and barley for its four hundred customers, paying them an average of three cents a bushel more than they can get anywhere else, besides paying the regular 8 per cent. dividends to its 146 farmer stockholders. Nor is this the entire measure of the benefits to the Lakefield farmers from co-operative effort in this direction alone. Their elevator company is not only their selling agent, but their purchasing agent as well, and through it they are buying such commodities as coal, feed, flour, drain tile, salt, posts and agricultural implements at a considerable saving.

Of course, the success of the co-operative elevator made enemies for Jim Caldwell, because it interfered with some one's private profits. But Caldwell came of fighting stock and didn't care. Besides, the farmers of Lakefield Township were his friends.

A Co-operative Bank

There were two banks in Lakefield—a national bank and a state bank. The national bank found itself in difficulties in the winter of 1905-6—or, at least, some of its officers, who were also its largest stockholders, were in difficulties

possible. He got the directors to agree with him that no more than \$500 worth of stock should be sold to any individual, and he got the stockholders to agree not to sell to one another without first giving the bank an opportunity to find a purchaser who was not already a holder of shares. Thus, by a "gentlemen's agreement," he put into effect one of the cardinal principles of true co-operation, namely, the limitation of the interest of any individual shareholder in the co-operative venture. And after he had distributed the \$36,000 of bank stock among 76 farmers and farmers' wives, they elected Jim Caldwell president.

The Co-operators' Bank

The co-operative idea in banking, so far as it could be carried out under existing laws, has been a success in Lakefield. The "motto" of the First National, prominently displayed on its stationery and advertising matter, is:

Everybody's bank—owned by no clique—caters to no class—seeks only the legitimate banking business of all honest men in this community.

Toward Democracy

Direct Legislation the Next Step in Democracy

By D. W. Buchanan

With the spread of education and the more general dissemination of knowledge among the masses the people are demanding a freer hand and closer control in the government of the country. On the other hand we still have the reactionary element who persist in the claim that the people are not competent to judge for themselves, and that to give them a larger measure of control would be a serious menace to our political institutions. We still have men among us posing as statesmen, who boldly declare their belief in "an autocratic form of government as the best in the world, if you have the right kind of an autocrat." We still have leaders in our political life who are bitterly hostile to progressive political thought, and who declare publicly that these progressive movements will undermine the British constitution and destroy British liberty. Such narrow politicians entirely overlook the fact that British liberty as we have it to-day is the result of centuries of evolution, during which time it has undergone continuous change through the pressure of progressive thought. It is a result of this continuous pressure from progressive thought that we have such liberties as we enjoy today. All reforms of the past have been opposed on the same ground, namely, that they were subversive of our political institutions, but nevertheless these reforms have tended to build up rather than destroy, and as a result we have our British constitution and British liberty as it stands today, not like the laws of the Medes and Persians which could not be changed, but a steady growth toward civilization, ad-

vancing as the people have advanced in knowledge and culture. Time will brush these obstructionists out of the way as their predecessors have been displaced before them. The classes have steadily opposed the extension of freedom and justice to the common people, and have predicted ruin to our political institutions as a result of proposed reforms, but invariably such extensions have brought improvement, better government and general advancement. The history of the British nation proves this beyond any shadow of doubt.

A Great Step Toward Democracy

It required years of agitation and a tremendous struggle to secure the passage of the great reform bill of 1832. Previous to the passage of that bill the British franchise was extremely limited, and confined practically to the landlords. In all of Scotland there were only about 3,000 people entitled to vote, and about 150,000 in England and Wales. The landlords opposed every effort at reform and predicted ruin to the nation as a result, but the agitation finally became so violent that they were forced to yield to the demand for the abolition of the pocket boroughs, usually owned by the Lords, and to an extension of the franchise. Though the new franchise of 1832 was not nearly as liberal as we have it today, the effect of the admission of a large number of the middle-class to a voice in public affairs was magical. The reform was followed by a period characterized by progressive legislation such as has scarcely a parallel in British history. The common people were equal to the occasion, and events abundantly demon-

strated the wisdom of admitting them to a share in the government of the country. Instead of the ruin predicted by the ruling aristocracy, there was a veritable bound forward in splendid legislation for the uplift of humanity—legislation which to the present day reflects to the glory of the British nation and established our claim to be the foremost people of the world in liberty and civilization. Among the reform measures which resulted from the victory of the people over the Lords in 1832, we may mention the abolition of chattel slavery, an act for the limitation and protection of child labor in factories, and the reform of the poor laws. The aristocratic rulers cared nothing about these matters. Only the common people could be trusted to right such wrongs.

Lastly, as a result of the passage of the reform bill we may mention the repeal of the iniquitous corn laws. The landlords, who were the class benefited by the corn laws, and not the farmers, as some suppose, opposed this reform to the last ditch but were again forced to yield. The corn laws represented a vicious principle of class legislation, in the interest of the landlords.

The Lion in the Way of Progress

The British landlord did not need to pray—Give us this day our daily bread, for he had his greedy clutches upon a considerable portion of his tenant's bread. Very often the major portion. Neither need he consider the saying—By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread. Has he not lived and flourished by the sweat of his neighbor's face? Has he not revelled in luxury at

the expense of the working people, since William the Conqueror parcelled the land of Britain among his chief men and Henry VIII. seized the estates of the church and distributed the land among his sycophantic favorites? The landlord is but a type of the whole crew of privileged pensioners living at the expense of the common people.

The struggle of the people for liberty has been going on all through the ages from the dawn of history down to the present day, and still we have much to accomplish. Magna Charta in Britain, the so-called religious wars in Germany, which were really struggles for liberty, civil and religious, and the French revolution, were great landmarks in this warfare. The positive element, fighting for advancement, and the negative or reactionary force, working to uphold class domination, are still the great factors in the situation. Governments grow reactionary with age, and the progressives have to be ever watchful and aggressive in order to hold their own or make further advance in civilization and uphold the interests of the common people.

Progressive movements have always been opposed at the outset by the ruling class and results have only been attained after years of agitation, on some occasions carried almost to the point of rebellion. No great reform has ever come from the aristocracy. Inch by inch as it were the people have had to wrench their rights from the dominant class. Even in our own day we have a class who hold that representative government means rule by the representatives—not rule by the

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The Mail Bag

COWARDLY CAPITAL

Editor, Guide:—I have lived in new countries, on frontiers, all my life and I have never seen a country in which capital, banks, moneyed men, were as cowardly as here on the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. Here it is almost impossible to secure borrowed capital on any kind of security, with which to improve and stock up new farms. Any shark can get help to exploit a townsite, boom a subdivision or float a wildcat scheme by which to skin the unwary; but the farmer, the bona fide settler with land, implements and stock, working honestly to improve the country and build up a permanent business for banks, can scarcely get recognition with capitalists at all.

In any other agricultural country under the sun, capital is anxious to see the country improved and farms established on a permanent basis, in order to secure a good foundation for a permanent business. But here it is just the opposite. Capital is available for any wildcat scheme under the sun, but the agricultural community, except in rare exceptional instances, must stand stark naked among the vicissitudes and privations of a new country, with no aid from capital, unless it has security twenty fold to offer for a measly sum to exist upon.

With all the ready money available for investment in Canada, this Western country should be years ahead of its present development. Instead of being struggling, panicky, half starved communities, these matchless prairies should be densely populated, producing ten fold their present output and supporting four or five times as many business institutions as are found here now.

The reason for this cowardice of capital lies in the fact that the moneyed interests here, as in the United States, are determined to hold a grip on the throat of the country. All banking legislation is framed up by bankers in the interests of the bankers. The common people have nothing to say in the matter. They are

not represented except in rare instances in Parliament.

Through partisan prejudice and blindness, the people elect some oily-tongued hot air pedler to represent them in Parliament, and this amphibious specimen proceeds to misrepresent the people, and to take pay for his services from the corporations and big interests.

If the farming communities will ever come to their senses and remember that the corporations are allied together for their own interests and that the said oily-tongued amphibians are nothing but paid tools of the corporations, matters will take a sudden change in the interest of the farmer.

Let the farmer use his brains, as the corporation managers do, and elect men who will truly represent the farmer and much of this one-sided legislation will cease and everybody will have an equal opportunity in this really wonderful country.

BERT. HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta.

DEMAND REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make an appeal to all the local Grain Growers' Associations and Unions in the three Western Provinces. I appeal to every individual in the different Associations, Conservative and Liberal alike, to see that a wire or letter is sent to Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier from every local branch demanding: First, a redistribution, and then a referendum on the navy question. Please do this at once. You all know that if we have an election now it will be a party fight, which is most serious on a large question like the navy. It is also unfair that one man's vote in the West should not be as good as his Eastern brother's.

HANS J. HANSEN.

Foam Lake, Sask.

WHERE TO BEGIN

Editor, Guide:—Will you please allow me to say that no editorial I have read in The Guide in the past gave me greater hope for the future than your "Grit and Tory," on February 19. If The Guide will only cling to this same argument, we will need no more laws. We have it now in our power to clean up both parties. Not one per cent. of the so-called Tories and Grits take a part where they should, at the various conventions. What would you think of a farmer who would start to build his house from the top down; yet this is precisely what we are trying to do in the political game. Start at the cellar, or where it ought to be, and work up. That should be our slogan. Let every farmer become associated in fact and see that clean men are sent to the conventions. Now we sit by the fireside and watch the other fellow play the game and when things don't run as smooth as they should, we go down the road talking and cussing to ourselves, as the saying is. Well done thou good and faithful servant! Keep a pegging along those lines and justice must come.

AUSTIN DRONEY.

Holden, Alta.

WE CAN BRIDGE THE CHASM

Editor, Guide:—When will our poor nerveless, thoughtless executive receive a baptism of wit and sense? That, after twelve years of graingrowerism along economic effort only, that the farmer is adrift today under the oppression of the sordid sons of mammon to a greater extent than when we first joined hands in economic effort. Let us by all means continue our efforts along the lines hitherto followed, but let us have wit and sense enough to realize that a united band of Western political economists is the paramount consideration. That, unless we unite all shades of political opinion in the West, I fail to see how we can reasonably expect ever to attain a square deal of government for the West. Let us amalgamate.

We always have the two great old parties with us in every election. You people take the word, the promises of their campaign speeches and platforms, because you believe we must have these dual constitutional parties; but you get no real help from them—unless the ponderosity of promises, which they never fulfil, satisfies you, as worshippers at the shrine of party idols. The chasm between the people and a square deal is kept always impassable by one or other of the said constitutional parties, just because the people have not wit and sense enough to ignore both parties and stand together by the wiping out of all party distinctions and replacing it with a people's united vote at the ballot box—Independence.

When the electors realize that the brotherhood of man must be our national political ideal, that all classes of voters should be social, friendly, honest men, whose first regard is brotherhood, rather than becoming rich or great, they will not longer permit themselves to be fooled with the paraphernalia of the two parties that denies us equal opportunity. When the electors have wit enough to see this, and make up their minds to pass this party-chasm, no powers can prevent them from bridging this now impassable gulf to honest government.

If your readers want the pain of poverty, the sting of suspense, the hell of drudgery, and the damnation of your fate removed; if you earnestly want the true market value of your labor and your labor products, if you want homes

Continued on Page 13

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE MODERN WOMAN IN FICTION

Magazines and novels are full today of protests against women doing anything but keeping house, the inference being that if they haven't one to keep they should acquire it at the earliest possible opportunity. But of all the things that have been written along this line none can compare in volume and stupidity with a certain modern novel by a well known author. In this remarkable book every woman in the business world is represented as hating her work and feeling humiliated because she has to do it. I should not have said every woman—I believe the author confined these noble feelings to womanly women. This womanly woman, then, goes to her work every day under protest "because she knows she is a woman"—whatever that means.

It is even insinuated that the business woman comes in time to laugh at immorality and, more specifically, at the poor unfortunate woman of the street, which is basely untrue. Anyone who knows anything about modern conditions knows that woman's pity for her fallen sister dates from the time when she emerged into the business world and began to see how hard was the woman's road. Previous to that time the dual standard of morality was accepted without question.

Again, the progressive woman is represented as despising the very idea of a home and bairns, completely ignoring the fact that some of the finest and sweetest wives and mothers in the world are in the front rank of those who are taking an interest in public questions.

But the most shameless argument offered up against woman going out into the world was that she would lose her faith in men through knowing how immoral some of them are, and would not be so willing to marry. Now the author must know that by reason of her knowledge the woman would esteem the clean-living man more highly, so it must be the immoral man for whom he is concerned. Think of a man in this century of so-called progress daring to come out into the open and protest against a woman becoming too wise to give herself in marriage to a man who has not a clean bill of health to bring. Is it a deplorable fact that more women every year refuse to endanger not only their own health but the health also of the children they are likely to bear?

Our consolation is that these protests are futile and that the writers of today might as well attempt to stop the raging torrent of Niagara with a few pebbles as to stem the tide of the Woman Movement.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HALF OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Spring will soon be here again, in fact, it is to be hoped we will have no more snow. Do you know the streets of our little city are lakes on a miniature plan.

I wonder how many of you believe in woman suffrage? I would like to hear your opinions. Personally, I do not care for it, but still I think it could be carried on in such a manner as to have good results. On such questions as homesteads for women and temperance, I think the men who have the making

of our laws act abominably. But on all other questions I think they are ruling as well as we women could do, judging by myself, and I am a school teacher. If you, Miss Beynon, or anybody else, would show me where I err on the question, I should be grateful.

It seems to me that all questions which do not concern morality or any other subject especially interesting to women, could be discussed and made law by men as well as, or better than, by women. You know that I think most women would vote with their husbands on Reciprocity and topics like that. I know that my political views are exactly the same as my father's.

But I must close to make room for others. I believe, Miss Beynon, that I enclosed money in my last letter, for a book. Please send it to me now. Yours truly.

BRUN KULLA.

I am sending you some literature with the books, which, I think, will fully answer your objections to woman suffrage.—F.M.B.

WOMEN WOULD VOTE AS WISELY AS MEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your page is so interesting that everyone who reads it must surely enjoy its contents. I always turn to Sunshine, also the Country Homemakers, as soon as The Guide comes in.

Woman suffrage seems to be the all important question at present. I, for one, think that women are entitled to a vote as well as men, and another thing, at least the majority of women would know what and whom they were voting for, which cannot be said of some men. They vote a certain way because their ancestors did so.

I think where the temperance question is concerned that women surely should be allowed to vote, as they are the ones who suffer. If you think these remarks fit for publication, all right, and if not just deliver them to the waste paper basket.

I will enclose 15 cents for booklets entitled: "How to tell the truth to children," also "The most beautiful story in the world." I will sign myself IAN.

ANOTHER ANSWER FROM PREMIER SCOTT

I am sorry I cannot send you anything for your Mother's Page, but I wrote to Mr. Scott and he answered to the effect that the women of Saskatchewan (with the exception of a few) were not interested enough in either the equal suffrage issue or public problems to warrant the belief that they were prepared for the duties of elec-

tors. This does not seem as if we shall get the vote for awhile.

MRS. R. P.

FOR MOTHER OF SIX

Will "Mother of Six" please tell me through the pages of The Guide where to secure the book "What a mother should tell her little girl," written by Isabella Thompson Smart, D.D., and oblige

AN AMERICAN.

DRIED FRUIT AT ITS BEST

(By Lilian Dynevor Rice, in The Housewife)

Shrivelled, dusty and dingy, just as it comes from the grocery, certainly dried fruit does not present much possibility for palate-tempting dishes, nor does the average cooking it receives render it much more attractive to the taste. Give it a fair trial, however, and your pantry shelves will never lack a pound or so of prunes, peaches, apricots, apples and cherries in conveniently condensed form.

As dried fruits have had the water evaporated from them, they require an equal quantity of water restored to bring them back to nearly their original bulk and flavor, also, as sulphur is now used to render dried fruit insect proof, this must be removed by several washings or the fruit will be gritty. A half pound of any of the fruits mentioned is amply sufficient for serving six or seven people, and as stewed fruit is liable not only to ferment, but to contract floating particles from the atmosphere unless very carefully protected, it is better to cook only as much as required for one or two meals.

Wash the fruit well through at least four, and better seven waters, rubbing the pieces between the fingers and rinsing until the last water comes away clear, then put to soak over night in a covered kettle or bowl. Put on plenty of water, as the fruit will swell out of it and exposed parts remain hard. In the morning, if there is sufficient time, cook in the cereal boiler, using the water in which the fruit has soaked, but only enough of it to cover. Quicker cooking can be done in a single saucepan. Bring to the boil, then simmer for at least three-quarters of an hour for prunes and cherries, and half an hour for peaches, apricots or apples. The fruit should by this time have swelled to almost its original size, and be digestibly soft but not mushy. When it reaches this state add for each half pound of fruit a cupful and a half of granulated sugar. To the prunes, apples and peaches a few thin shavings of lemon peel may be added, but apricots and cherries have a sufficiently pronounced

flavor of their own. A few raisins are nice with the apples. After the sugar is added cook slowly for another half hour, when the juice should be rich and the fruit full flavored and ready to be used in almost as many ways as if fresh. A most wholesome sweet dish for breakfast, lunch or tea, serve plain, very cold, with or without cream. If it is to appear as a dessert some one of the following recipes may prove available.

Peaches and Rice.—Wash two teacupfuls of rice through several waters and boil it until soft in a teacupful each of milk and water, adding a little more of each, boiling hot, if the rice is not soft enough to be rubbed to a paste between the thumb and finger by the time the liquid is absorbed. When the rice is soft flavor it to taste with a little sugar and a few drops of vanilla, then turn it into a funnel mould or into a large plain mould and stand in a cold place for two hours. Meantime have the peaches prepared as described above, only simmer the juice down until it becomes like syrup. When the rice is cold turn it out carefully on a glass dish. If the solid mould is used scoop out a hollow in the top. Fill the hollow with the drained peaches and pour over them and around the rice the syrup. Serve with plain or whipped cream; or the syrup alone makes sufficient sauce. Any of the dried fruits may be so served, prunes being stuffed with nuts.

Apple and Peach Pie.—Stew a quarter of a pound each of apples and peaches, adding a little lemon peel and sweeten to taste. When soft enough whip to a smooth paste with a fork. Fill this paste into open crusts and bake without a top, covering when the pie crust is brown, with a meringue flavored with vanilla. The meringue should be at least half an inch thick. Eat cold.

Apricot Cup.—Stew the apricots until swelled as large as possible. Make a rich syrup of the juice. Scoop out centres of cup cakes, roll outside first in the syrup then in desiccated coconut. Fill cavity with the apricots, and finish with a border of whipped cream, squeezed through a pastry tube, or border the cakes with a meringue.

Apple Custard.—Stew half a pound of dried apples until swelled to a good size, then pour off most of the water and add the thinly shaved rind of a lemon and half a cupful of sugar and stew until soft enough to mash easily. Drain, then beat into the apples another half cupful of sugar and let cool. Beat six eggs light with a quart of milk and gently stir into this mixture the prepared apple sauce. Pour the mixture into custard cups or into a large earthenware pudding dish and bake for twenty minutes. Serve cold and just before serving grate a little nutmeg or some crumbled nut meats over the top. This makes custard sufficient for ten people. The recipe may be halved if a smaller quantity be desired.

Cherry Pudding.—Be sure you stew the cherries long enough to make them perfectly soft, then drain off some of the juice and make the remainder good and rich. Butter the sides and bottom of an earthenware dish, butter thin slices of bread and lay them in the dish, then put in a layer of the cherries. Alternate the layers until the dish is almost full, finishing with a layer of the buttered bread, which place buttered side up. Beat two eggs, add to them a tablespoonful of flour and three cupfuls of the juice of the cherries. Pour this over the pudding and let stand for one hour; bake slowly with a cover for three-quarters of an hour, then take off the cover and brown. Serve with cream or with hard sauce flavored with grated lemon. Any of the dried fruit may be served in similar fashion. The white of one of the eggs may be reserved and made into a meringue for the top.

The power to attract, instruct, and interest children is the hall-mark of a good man or woman.—Rev. J. R. Harrison.

List of Labor Saving Devices

Small kitchen, equipment arranged intelligently.
Kitchen cabinet.
High stool.
Casters on all heavy furniture.
Large tray.
Dinner wagon (may be home-made).
Dumb waiter between kitchen and cellar.
Furnace.
Gasoline plant for lighting and cooking (about \$200.00).
Fireless cooker.
Steam cooker.
Gas stove (gas generated from gasoline or coal oil), \$6.00 to \$50.00.
Smokeless broiler.
Self-basting roaster.
Paper bags.
Washing machine, \$6.00 up. Good gasoline power machine, \$16.00 to \$29.00. Hand power, \$11.00.
Vacuum washer, \$2.50.

Mangle \$16.00.
Dishwashing machine, \$13.00 up.
Bread mixer, 4-loaf \$2.25, 8-loaf \$2.50.
Laundry sprinkler.
Lever butter maker and printer.
Self-wringing mop.
Food chopper, \$1.25 up.
Knife cleaning machine.
Grey or mottled enamel utensils most serviceable.
Prepared cloths for polishing silver, copper, floors, windows, dusting, etc.
Garbage pail with close cover.
Running water, soft water cistern with pump in kitchen.
Cement walks, cement floor in cellar.
Ice house.
Gasoline engine.
Vacuum cleaner, \$10.00 up.
Given by Miss May Glendenan in her paper at the Saskatoon Convention and reprinted in full upon request.

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COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT

The other day a farmer from a nearby association called in and said:

"Look here, Mr. Green, we are having a debate at our point, the cost of wheat production being the question in debate. In your speech recorded in the 'Siege of Ottawa' you told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Western farmers could not make interest on the capital invested and a fair price for their labor. You said in every other industry, interest on the capital invested as well as labor and insurance, together with an allowance for depreciation of the plant, was all charged to the product they manufactured. That if farmers did the same and charged as much for their labor as others for the same class of labor, consumers would have to pay a great deal more than they were doing for their wheat. Now we know our farmers have to pay interest on borrowed capital and we are going to discuss the matter. Now, have you changed your mind? What does it cost to produce wheat?"

"Yes," I said, "I remember Sir Wilfrid seizing the opportunity to draw a red herring across the trail, saying 'That if farmers had as much capital as I said they had invested, they would be exceedingly well off indeed.' While my whole inference was we were paying interest on land capitalized at these prices and that we were not able to sell the goods produced at a price sufficiently large to pay for the labor at the same rate as others charged for their labor and interest at current rates. I contended that we thought conditions should be such that farm products should bring a price which would pay as much for labor and as much interest for the capital invested as could be secured in producing other manufactured goods and that this could not be done under present conditions and as yet I have not changed my mind."

"But," I said, "I am busy. I can only take a few minutes. My figures will only be approximate and may not be absolutely correct, as I am not a mathematician. But you are a practical farmer and you can take them home and work them out yourself and let me know after your debate wherein you think they are astray. I have here a book called The Book of Wheat, by Peter Tracey Dondlinger, Ph.D., in which is given the cost of producing wheat in very many countries and states for the past one hundred years, the average being about \$8.00 per acre. But in Saskatchewan, at the present time, I estimate it costs about \$12.00 an acre, or in the neighborhood of 85 cents a bushel."

"Surely, Mr. Green, that can't be right?" said our visitor.

"I suppose you would be willing to take a very common method of farming as a basis for our calculation, take our dry farming, summerfallowing, method of cultivation, three year rotation. That is, prepare the ground the first year, then take one crop, then burn off the stubble and sow the second time without ploughing—our most successful method in this country. Now suppose we charge the labor at the same price that other men get for a similar class of work in the cities. What is a good team and man worth with harness and wagon per day in either Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Regina to haul sand, gravel, rocks or earth?"

My friend said, "\$6.50 per day and find themselves."

"Do they work harder than you do on the farm, or can you see any reason why they should get more pay?"

He said, "No, Sir, I do more work by one-third than they do. My horses have to work harder dragging ploughs, harrows, drills or binders and this machinery is more expensive than theirs, and a man has to know a whole lot more to do this kind of work properly than he does to haul gravel."

"Well, alright," I said, "What would you recommend to do first in the preparation of the summerfallow that is fairly well stocked with weed seeds?"

"I'd double disk it," he said.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

"How much can a team do in a day?" I asked.

He said, "Sixteen acres single or eight double."

"Hold on a bit!" I said, "If two horses and a man are worth \$6.50, what is four horses and a man worth?—I suppose you use four horse teams."

He said yes and we agreed to \$8.00 per day rate as being a fair thing, not for Ontario or Manitoba, but here in Saskatchewan.

First—Double disk to start weeds about May 1	\$1.00 per acre
Next—Plow deep in early June	3.20 per acre
Double harrow close behind plow . . . . .	.54 per acre
Double disk in July	1.00 per acre
Double harrow in July . . . . .	.54 per acre
Double disk crosswise, August	1.00 per acre
Double harrow crosswise . . . . .	.54 per acre
Harrow once . . . . .	.20 per acre
	\$8.02

"Is that too much work?" I asked. "No, Sir, I think we have to do fully more than that to insure the growth and destruction of weeds and properly conserve moisture. I do a great deal more," he said.

"How do those prices catch you?" I asked. "You see, a team would have to disk 16 acres a day, harrow 30 acres a day, plough 2½ acres a day."

"Now," I said, "We can let the land lay over till spring and then what would you do to it first?"

Harrow once	\$0.27 per acre
Seed, cleaned and blue-stoned, fanning twice and screening well	1.40 per acre
Drilling . . . . .	.43 per acre
Harrow behind drill once . . . . .	.27 per acre
Twine . . . . .	.20 per acre
Binding . . . . .	.50 per acre
Cost of stooking . . . . .	.30 per acre
Threshing, all operations from stook to bin	2.80 per acre
Binning, on farm 1 cent per bushel . . . . .	.28 per acre
Hauling to market, 10 mile haul	2.24 per acre
	\$8.69

"Great Scott!" said my friend, "You will have that wheat cost more than you can get for it."

"Well," said I, "Do you have to do that much work or do you not?"

He said there was considerable that was not enumerated.

"Now, what about the next crop. What would you do first?"

"Burn the stubble."

"Well, we won't charge for that, although it is important and risky and it takes skill to do it properly. Next—"

Double disk the ground	\$1.00 per acre
Harrowing . . . . .	.27 per acre
Seed	1.40 per acre
Drilling . . . . .	.43 per acre
Harrow behind drill . . . . .	.27 per acre
Twine . . . . .	.20 per acre
Binding . . . . .	.50 per acre
Stooking . . . . .	.25 per acre
Threshing	1.80 per acre
Hauling to market	1.25 per acre
	\$7.37 per acre

You will thus see your labor comes to:

Preparation of fallow the first year	\$8.02
Putting in and taking off first crop	8.69
Taking off the second crop the third year	7.37
Total, per acre	\$24.08

"Well, now," said my friend, "How much wheat will we get in three years?"

"I estimate 28 bushels the first year and 20 bushels the second year, 48 in the three years or 16 bushels per acre per annum."

"You should get some Marquis," said my friend. "Do you grow more per acre?"

"And what do you generally get for your wheat?" I asked. "You are a practical man and you know. I suppose you

have never sold for less than 70 cents, as you never grow anything poorer than No. 2."

My friend lowered his voice and said, "Do you know, Mr. Green, I know lots of men out a little piece who sold first-class grain for 60 cents this year."

"Yes," I said, "But what is your land worth?"

Again my friend lowered his voice, drew his chair a little closer to mine and said, "Would you believe that one of my neighbors sold his place for \$70.00 an acre last year?"

"On crop payments," I suggested. He nodded assent.

I said, "Is your farm as good as his?" He said, "I would not trade."

"Well, now," I said, "That is \$5.60 interest per acre per annum at 8 per cent. Do you get it for less?" He shook his head.

"I should judge with taxes and insurance (you insure against hail, don't you?) that would make his fixed charge \$6.00 per acre per annum or \$18.00 in the three years. Now, that would make our figures work out something like this:

	For 3 yrs.	Cost Per bus.
Interest and taxes, etc., per acre per annum	\$ 6.00	\$18.00 .37
Your labor bill would be per acre per annum	8.00	24.00 .50
Total per acre per annum	\$14.00	\$42.00 .87

If on \$50 per acre land		
Interest and taxes per acre per annum \$4.42	\$13.26	.27
Labor 8.00	24.00	.50
Total	\$12.42	\$37.26 .77

If on \$30 per acre land		
Interest and taxes per acre per annum \$2.92	\$ 8.76	.18
Labor 8.00	24.00	.50
Total	\$10.92	\$32.76 .68

My friend watched me intently.

He said, "You mean it costs 87 cents per bushel to produce wheat on \$70 per acre land, 77 cents on \$50 land and 68 cents on \$30 land."

"That's it, exactly," I said. "If you are to get same price for your labor that men in the city do for like labor, and pay interest on present land values."

"But suppose," said he, "Your wheat is damaged and you don't get 70 cents. If you first have to pay the interest and taxes, why you will get that much less for your labor. If you did all the work yourself you would have all you sold it for for your labor and depreciation of your plant, after your fixed charges were paid. If you sold for 60 cents instead of 70 cents, it would be a tremendous drain on your wages, because you remember your labor cost on that wheat is 50 cents per bushel and every cent reduction in price is a desperate percentage reduction of your wages so long as the goods you purchase in exchange are not correspondingly reduced. Figure that out. Why, man, no farmer can possibly get paid for his labor today if he first pays fixed charges on present land valuation."

"My, Mr. Green!" said my friend, "If that is true, farmers had better be looking into things." He picked up his hat and figures and said, "If these things are so, what are farmers going to do? I guess we'll have a hot debate."

"But you did not say what the cash value of the wheat produced was."

"Why, yes, I did. 48 bushels at 70 cents is \$33.60, that is \$11.20 per acre per annum, or a loss of \$2.80 on every acre of your \$70 land, or 18 cents on every bushel you raise and sell at 70 cents."

"My!" said the man, as he stood at the door, "We are surely not losing money like that."

"No," I said, "Because you work after six and before breakfast, sometimes on Sunday and holidays, too, while the other fellow goes to picture shows and base-ball games, and while he strikes for shorter hours and bigger pay, you

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are working longer hours and taking less for your grain, which is less pay. But keep at your old Tory and Grit racket, you may learn something by and by."

"Good bye," he said, shut the door with a bang and was gone—so I thought.

"Well," I said to myself, "that fellow reminds me of McKenzie, Chipman, Dunning and Fream all at once, always digging into something." When suddenly, again my friend pushed his head in the door all bundled up for his trip to the country. "You must be wrong on these figures some way, Mr. Green," he said. "Well, how?" "Well now, President Maharg, our Hon. President Hopkins, Vice-President Dunning and Hon. George Langley, for instance, you don't mean to say they are not making things go?"

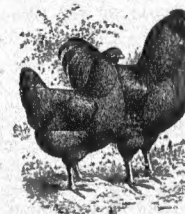
"Oh well," I said, "I know our two top presidents, Hopkins and Maharg, very well, as they are both close neighbors of mine, but you must remember they got their land at ground floor prices and are above the average as farmers. They raise 40 and 30 bushel crops instead of 28 and 18. They sell also at extra prices, often for seed purposes, and are away above the average as farm managers. That is how they got to be presidents you see. I could tell you considerable about how they got rich and it is worth knowing. I do not know much about Vice-President Dunning or friend Langley except this, it is generally agreed that they also are above the average as managers."

"But yourself," he said. "You are generally regarded as a successful farmer." "Well now," I said, "you know also it is generally agreed that I am a terror to work and then I got in on the ground floor also. My land cost me less than \$10.00 per acre on 10 years payment from the C.P.R., some of it cost me only \$3.00. I grew up gradually, raised my own horses, yes, and my own men. I do not buy horses any more. I sell horses. I do not hire many men either. You see my four boys and myself, if we work on land on which we pay no interest to others, raise our own horses and if we can get \$8.00 per day each the same as the man in the city, why that is \$40.00 per day for the five of us, \$1040 per month. Then you know none of us smoke tobacco or cigars or drink whiskey, because we could not afford those luxuries in the early days and we learned frugal habits and we are doing well in consequence. And let me say, it is a fact that we succeeded in securing from our farm this last year bigger pay for our labor than we ever did in any one year since we had a farm, but you know that is not general and it does not change one iota anything we have said about growing wheat in general and growing Wheat is not the whole business of farming, is it?" I snapped. "BESIDES WHAT WILL BE THE POSITION OF HIM WHO SHALL PURCHASE THIS LAND AT \$70.00 PER ACRE ON CROP PAYMENTS AT 8 PER CENT."

My friend looked hard at me. He said, "I see. I'll call in again after the debate."

Shut the door and this time was gone.

G.



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Secretary-Treasurer:		
P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

Throughout the period which has elapsed since the convention in January, your executive have been kept very busy. It has been necessary for them to make two trips to Edmonton in connection with the important legislation affecting our interests as farmers, which is being enacted. Routine work at the Central office has also been exceedingly heavy, as was only to be expected.

So far it is rather early to give any details as to the results achieved. One can only remark that we bid fair at an early date to obtain that which is undoubtedly the most advanced and democratic piece of legislation yet passed by any legislature in Canada, namely, an act to incorporate the Alberta Co-operative Elevator company. There is also an act to simplify the organization of co-operative trading companies and an act to protect the farmer from the ever increasing greed and extortion of the machine companies. The full meaning of this latter can best be gauged by the desperate efforts of the various machine companies to prevent its passage. Certain amendments have also been promised to the Hail Insurance Act, and other bills.

At the time of writing, the contents of the Direct Legislation Act are not in my possession, but from all one can hear it is open to much criticism. The influence of our Association is, however, being brought to bear, I hope with good effect.

Annual Convention

I would like to make a few suggestions in regard to our annual conventions. While the one recently held in Calgary was the biggest yet, when one begins to analyse it, it is found that it was far from being what it should. Our unions do not seem to realize that the annual convention is their opportunity to formulate the policy of our U.F.A. for the coming year. That for three days the whole future of the organization is in the hands of the delegates. Unions should realize that it is their duty to be represented, to safeguard their own interests and that of the whole Association, whose future is in the hands of the convention. I know that seasons have been bad, but, just think a minute.—According to the constitution, all railway fares are pooled. This means that wherever the convention may be held and wherever the delegates may come from, their return trip is not likely to exceed \$5.00 at the outside. Then, for next year at Lethbridge, a flat rate at any hotel has been promised of \$1.50 per day, or a total of \$6.00 for the four days the delegate might have to be in town. Sum total, \$11.00 for each delegate. Now then, gentlemen, you know that our next annual convention is due in the third week of January next, 1914. You still have ten months to prepare and you know just about what it will cost you. Will you do it? Do you want to use your vote and do your share, or, are you willing to leave your U.F.A. in the hands of some other fellow, about whom you know nothing?

You say, "Yes, but even eleven dollars is a lot of money." Admitted. Just about now, your wife or your little girl is setting groups of eggs under broody hens. Suppose every member of your union got busy and set just one extra sitting and dedicated the resultant brood of chicks, or even only the roosters of that bunch to the U.F.A. Did you ever stop to calculate how much money that would mean to your union? Try it and see and next year let us have a representative at Lethbridge from every union in the province.

Location of Unions

The forms sent out with our last circular are being returned very satisfactorily, but a large number have yet to come in. Kindly hurry these along. The next few months are likely to be of very great importance to all of us and it is very essential that the connection between the local unions and the Central office and among the local unions themselves, be

made closer and more sympathetic if we are to achieve the greatest possible success.

Annual Reports, Etc.

I understand that these are now printed and arrangements have been made to send every paid up union a supply direct from Winnipeg. Your directors decided that ten reports and ten constitutions should be sent free. That additional supplies to the number of paid up members in your union for 1912 could be obtained free on application to this office. Anything in addition would be charged for at cost. Constitutions 8 cents each and reports 8 cents each.

Farm Help

I am in receipt of a letter from the Department of Agriculture stating that a number of settlers, both single and married, are expected this spring from the old country. Farmers wishing help should communicate their requirements to the Chief Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Testing Seed Grain

I am also in receipt of a letter from Norman Criddle, in charge of the Dominion Government Seed Laboratory, Calgary, advising me that the records show that in almost every district much grain has been frozen and rendered unfit for seed, particularly oats and barley. All grain for seed should be tested. This will be done for you, free of charge, by the above department. Your sample should contain about 1000 grains and be contained in a strong envelope, bearing the name and address of the sender in one corner.

Mixed Farming Special

I am advised by the Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta that it is the intention of the department to run another mixed farming special train in June next. In connection with this, one or more carloads of weanling pigs will be carried and offered for sale. Some 250 sows have been bred and the female progeny of these will be sold on the train, either by auction or flat rate. The department desires to sell at as near cost price as possible. The secretary of each of our locals is requested to advise the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, as to the probable number of animals his union will wish to buy, at his earliest possible convenience, so that the department may make arrangements accordingly.

Resolution

The following resolution is submitted by Edmonton Local, No. 20, for your consideration:

At a meeting of our union, held on February 22, the following resolution was passed: That whereas the Demonstration farms which have been established by the provincial government have not and cannot be of any use to the majority of farmers and settlers; and whereas the expensive buildings erected and the continued expenditure in live stock and home cannot in any way convey to the majority of the settlers any intuition or encouragement to farm under the conditions they would have to; and whereas, owing to the very low price of grain when produced, thousands of farmers are suffering distress and unless help is soon forthcoming must be utterly ruined; Therefore, be it resolved, that this union of the U.F.A. strongly oppose any pecuniary aid being given to these farms, but rather urge the provincial government to have the present distress investigated and try and find some means to alleviate it, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Boyle, U.F.A. and members of the Legislature.

That the president and secretary be appointed to represent the union before the Grain Commission Board, who meet in Edmonton the end of March and that our director, Mr. Bevington be asked to lead the deputation.

I should like this former resolution to come before our unions for discussion, and oblige, Yours truly,

FRANCIS C. CLARE, Secretary.

General

Have you arranged your big district picnic for the unions of your part of

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

the country to get together and get acquainted with each other some time this summer, before harvest is on you?

Yours faithfully,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

GOOD PROGRAM AT CLIMAX

The Climax Union No. 451 held a meeting in the school house of the district on Wednesday evening last. There was a fair attendance at the meeting and the membership was increased by three. The program of the evening was as follows:

1. Opening address by the President. Frank S. James
2. The Guide: Its Value as a Farmer's Paper Rev. T. E. Jeffreys
3. The Variety of Wheat I Favor:
 - a. Early Huron... B. R. Headley
 - b. Club H. T. Davies
 - c. Marquis O. G. Davies
4. Co-operation: The Solution to our Social and Economic Questions. W. Jones.

At a joint meeting of the Wood River, Asker and Climax Unions, which was held at the meeting place of the former Union, on Monday last, it was decided that the three Unions co-operate in the purchase of a carload of flour.

The annual concert of the Clover Bar Branch of the U. F. A. was held in Clover Bar school, on the evening of Feb. 14, when a good program was rendered, consisting of speeches, songs, and recitations.

The chair was occupied by the president, H. M. Quebec, who opened by a short address, after which W. F. Stevens was called for a speech. He took up some questions of the U. F. A. What it had already accomplished and what it is doing now, which, with some humorous stories of the old countries made up the address. Next a recitation by Wm. Airie, entitled, "Judy Jemkin's Hair Tonic." Next a piano solo by Miss J. Ottewell; then a song by Thos Gittens, "Where the Dear Old Shannon Flows," and encore song, "The Village Blacksmith." Then an address by Rev. Mr. Conolly, also humorous sketches on the Habitant, followed by a song called, "I'm Off to Philadelphia in the Morning," by Rev.

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

Mr. Cameron. Encored he sang an Irish song called "Hooligan's Mule." This was followed by an address from Mr. Ottewell, "In the Early Days of the North-West." A song from Mr. McPhee, "The Poodle Dog on the End of a String," brought the program to a close, after which all partook of a good lunch provided by the ladies for the occasion. The proceeds also were very satisfactory from a financial standpoint.
W. T. WILKINSON, Sec.-Treas.

HAVE 78 PAID-UP MEMBERS

The annual meeting of the Brunetta Union was held on Saturday, Dec. 21, with good attendance. Frank Nagle was re-elected president, and also the secretary-treasurer was re-elected; Eli Blake was elected vice-president; C. M. Holo, Harry Nagle, Louis Theisenger and Joe Rodgers were elected directors. We now have 78 paid-up members, and more coming in every day. Everyone seems much interested in the work of the Union. We believe that the Naval Defence question should be referred to the people, and every other question that has any effect on the general welfare of the country. We also believe in the Government enacting legislation whereby the farmers can secure money at a lower rate of interest.
W. H. SMITH, Sec.-Treas.

THE FARMERS' BOARD OF TRADE

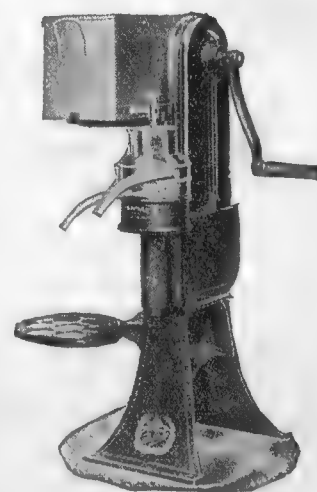
The U. F. A. social and entertainment given at Ranfurly, Alta., on Feb. 21 was a splendid success. The program was exceptionally good. Nearly everyone in the district was in attendance. Everyone agreed that the U. F. A. had come to stay and was worthy of their hearty support. The delegate read a report of the Convention, dwelling upon the necessity of every farmer becoming an active worker in the cause which is being so well fought by the U. F. A. Many congratulations have been extended to Ranfurly Local Union for the results they have been able to bring about by way of local improvement during the past year. We are the Farmers' Board of Trade of Ranfurly.

P. S. AUSTIN, Secretary.

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J. S. Wood Secretary-Treasurer: Winnipeg
R. McKenzie

SPRINGHILL BRANCH

Our meeting of March 7 was fairly well attended and a very good meeting. At the opening our president, John Clark, read a lengthy article he took from an American paper on "Farm Land Credit System," which caused considerable discussion. H. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, was next called on to speak on the Co-operative Society being formed at Neepawa and what progress was being made. Mr. Drayson explained briefly what had been done and read the rules and by-laws governing the new society. He showed that every precaution was being taken to guard against fraud or graft creeping in. Prospects look bright for a good live co-operative society, and Mr. Drayson is to be congratulated on his persistency and painstaking efforts in making this scheme for a co-operative society a reality. It is an advance step in the co-operative work that has been carried on by the local associations of the Neepawa district for the past five years. Mr. Burland, manager of the Home Bank of Canada at Neepawa, who was present, was called on next to speak on the subject of banking. Mr. Burland took us away back to old Bible times where we have the first records of anything in the nature of banking. He traced the banking business all along down and how it was adopted by the different nations right down to our day and concluded his address on our Canadian system of banking, which was very interesting. The following motion was carried unanimously: Moved by A. J. M. Poole and W. A. A. Rowe, that we tender Mr. Burland a vote of thanks for his address and the Home Bank for the way they have helped us in our co-operative work. Mr. Rowe, in seconding the motion, told how the manager and staff of the Home Bank were always ready to hold the order book, take the orders, receive money on same, going to considerable trouble, and were always courteous and ready to help the Grain Growers' Association in any way they could. We enjoyed having Mr. Drayson and Mr. Burland with us, and trust it will not be the last time, but will be of frequent occurrence. Our entertainment which we expected would come off about the 19th has been postponed to a later date. We are determined to have a lady speaker from the "Political Equality League" and must wait until we can get one.

A. J. M. POOLE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.



This picture shows Premier Asquith of Great Britain speaking at Dundee, on his recent visit to Scotland. It was on this trip that Mr. Asquith quoted Mr. Henders' letter, which has created such a stir among the protectionists. In the picture will be noted the civic officials in their robes of office.

FOURTEEN NEW MEMBERS

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Bradwardine branch of the Grain Growers association was held in the Foresters' Hall, Bradwardine, on Monday, March 13, when addresses were delivered by S. P. Graham, of The Grain Growers' Grain company, and W. H. English, district director. Mr. English went very fully into most subjects beneficial to the Grain Grower, especially on the co-operative buying of commodities in carloads, which proved both interesting and instructive. The purchasing of a carload of binder twine was touched upon and will be finally settled at next meeting. Mr. Graham disposed of a good number of shares in the Grain Growers' Grain company, besides getting a number of new subscribers to The Guide. The sum of \$2.00 was voted to go towards the Emergency Fund. Some of the members are taking advantage of the hired help bureau and sending through the Company to the old country for farm laborers. At the close of the meeting fourteen new members were added to the roll.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Sec'y.

GLENORA'S ANNUAL SOCIAL

The annual concert and social of the

Glenora No. 1 Grain Growers' association, held on Friday, February 28, at the Marrinhurst school, was a great success and had a crowded attendance. The Rev. T. H. Bailey kindly taking the chair. With songs, violin duets, readings, etc., the evening passed very pleasantly, the part taken by the children being very much appreciated. Our president, R. M. Wilson, gave a good address on the work and aims of the Association.

WM. WEBB,
Secretary.

R. M. Wilson, director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, has been active in strengthening the branches of the Association in his immediate district. He held meetings recently at Mather, Cartwright, Clearwater, Holmfild, Glenora, Marrinhurst. Due to the very cold and stormy weather these meetings were not so largely attended as otherwise would have been. Mr. Wilson reports the interest in the Grain Growers' movement growing and the farmers more determined than ever to get together to advance their own interests. Mr. Wilson intends organizing a branch at Dufferin school house and Greenway this month, as well as visiting several of the other branches that are already organized.

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

A branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was organized at Otterburn, on the 8th, M. McCuish, organizer, being present to expound the advantages of the Association to the farmers and to answer any questions. Sixteen members were enrolled and the officers for the year were as follows: President John Davis, Vice-President D. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer T. C. Buckland. Directors J. L. McVicar, W. D. Kerr, D. Folton, Alf. Carriere, Martin Johnson. The next meeting is to be held on the 20th inst.

The Springfield Grain Growers held their third anniversary at Cornwall schoolhouse on the afternoon of March 6. Rev. Parsons, of Dugald, filled the chair. The schoolhouse was filled to its utmost capacity, with farmers of the surrounding district and their families and they heartily enjoyed the program, wholly provided by the members of the Association and their younger friends in the community. During the intermission of the program light refreshments were served.

The secretary of the Kelloe Branch sends in the following re co-operation: Last year we handled three cars of Galt coal, two cars of nut coal, one of furnace coal, two cars of flour and feed from Gladstone, and binder twine and apples in conjunction with Shoal Lake Branch. We have now a project on hand for the erection of a hall and store for purpose of co-operative purchases being stored, and for meetings of the Association.

Would also report the formation of a new branch at Buckleyville school, six miles south, by the president of our Branch, C. F. Nixon, and Mr. Munshaw, secretary of the Kings School Branch. The officers of the new Branch are: President, Chas. Darrell; secretary, E. Howard. This gives promise of a good branch.

Dear Sir: At our last general meeting, Friday March 7, a resolution was passed changing the name of this Branch from Glenora No. 1, to Marrinhurst, by which name we shall now be known. The date of our fifth annual picnic will be Friday, June 13, 1913. Yours truly,

W. W. WEBB, Secretary.

Frank Simpson, organizer for the Western part of the province, organized a branch of the Association at Basswood, on March 6, with twenty-five members enrolled, Frank Proven being elected secretary.

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NOTICE

In Ads appearing in this paper under dates of March 5, 12, 19, 1913, for my Coal Oil Burning Engine, it was stated that it was made in sizes from 6 to 25 H.P. We wish to correct this to From 2 to 50 H.P. If you desire an engine of this type write to me at once.

HENRY RUSTAD, 325 WILLIAM AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

socially fortified, if you desire that your children shall have the necessary advantages of the highest education, which equipment is fundamental to good citizenship, you can have it if you are in earnest about it. Are you in earnest? Do you really want it? If you want it badly drop your party leanings and let men and women of all political beliefs get together and let Canadians attain a national independence. This is the paramount consideration, do you want a square deal or a party deal? Is it any use in you relying upon the weak and fitful exertions of the members of either party?

Grain Growers, you have failed to influence your Western representatives in Parliament to pass the legislation your executives laid down at Ottawa! If these men were determined and resolute they could help you, but they have not helped you. What are you going to do about it? Remember, Heaven helps them who help themselves. Will you determine in your own minds to alter conditions by every one showing a true public spirit?

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.

DOES MIXED FARMING PAY?

Editor, Guide:—I am going to give you my experience of mixed farming in 1912 and the first half month of the present year. In 1912 I had two fine young beeves to dispose of. I enquired of the butcher in Elbow what the chances were for selling him some good beef; was told that there was nothing doing, as he had bought a large supply from the packing plant in Moose Jaw. Then just yesterday, my son asked the butcher at Elbow if he wanted some meat, either on foot or dressed. The answer was that he was stocked up.

Now, Sir, the point is just this: If we raise more meat than we need on the farm, we must sell to the large packing plants and if we do that the railway company eats up the profit in high freight rates. I ask, where are we going to get off on this deal of mixed farming? Oh, yes, I have just read where another bank president, in his annual report, says the farmer must be led back to mixed farming. I wonder how much he knows about it.

S. H. LARMER.

Elbow, Sask.

HANDPICK YOUR OFFICERS

Editor, Guide:—In the Alberta section of The Guide, January 22, some advice is given on the above subject by P. P. Woodbridge and with which I heartily agree, but I also think would apply, and be more effective, in other places than our local unions. He says:

"See that your officers are men whose interests are your interests, whose wishes are your wishes, whose every effort in all circumstances will be for you," and then, as an afterthought, adds "even he will need watching."

It is an accepted fact that the source of a man's income influences his ideas and directs his opinions.

We may have many well meaning and honest men directing our affairs, but there comes a time in the life of all organizations when the integrity of the leaders will be sorely tried, and those who have other interests beyond farming will find those interests will, in the final struggle, compel them to decide. In my opinion, no one should hold office unless he is a farmer and the secretary should also be handpicked from that belated industry. Farmers, quit yourselves like men, he says, and I add to remember that to have a sound organization, you must finance from the bottom up and not from the top down, if you wish to avoid monetary control.

The history of all farmers' movements teach us that unless they are organized along lines in accord with the laws which control the evolution of economics and society, they cease to exist when the evils, which brought them into being, are adjusted. The farmers' movement in Western Canada was organized by men owning, or hoping to own, their own land, but when the originators sell, or rent, or when a majority of tenants occupy farms, then, if the movement does not change, it will have fulfilled its mission and will expire and all the offshoots will be absorbed by the wealthy descendants of the pioneers.

The true aim should be the permanent uplift of that section of the community which must always work upon the land. As for watching the officers of your local union, I have my particular opinion. In my experience the officers, secretary especially, take all the trouble and much expense for nothing but the good of the cause, and many a good fight is put up that never sees the columns of The Guide.

If it is important to have the right men in our locals, how much more important is it that you should have the right men in your executive?

From now on watch your men and when the next convention comes you should have already decided whom to choose and so instruct your delegates and not leave it for them to be influenced by flowery speeches, which may mean nothing. Remember that enthusiasm is somewhat like patriotism, it does not always have sound judgment.

WM. ASHWORTH.

Kitscoty, Alta.

SASKATOON CONVENTION AND THE NAVY QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—Although the navy question was not discussed at the recent Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon, I trust that such action on the part of the assembly will not be misconstrued. There were many delegates, like myself, who were disappointed that so little opportunity was given for expression of opinion upon this subject. In Saskatchewan, as in the sister provinces, there is strong anti-naval feeling and it seems a great pity that such feeling was not voiced at our annual convention. In conclusion, I would heartily endorse the suggestion of Mr. Robert Hicks that voluntary subscriptions be made by those in favor of either policy. First and foremost, the members of the "Triple Alliance" might render their devotion in tangible form. Surely it is only reasonable to expect those who are most vehement in their protestations of loyalty to head the list when it comes down to hard cash.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN.

Piche P.O.

"INS" AND "OUTS"

Editor, Guide:—You invite your readers to give their views on the question, or "system," of party politics in Canada. The party system has degenerated to such a level that no self respecting individual can, after fully considering this "system," remain a "party man" without losing his self respect. A party man must subscribe in the fullest extent to that party's platform. He must turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to that party's faults, or be read out of that political clique. The "bosses," and they exist in Canada just the same as in that bad Yankee land, will brook no opposition from the rank and file. It is "Entweder—Order" as the Germans say. Follow us blindly and you will perhaps be able to catch some of the fat party crumbs; oppose us and out you go! The most servile and slavish endorsement of the government party is exacted of the party press. No criticism is allowed and any breach is swiftly followed by condign punishment, i.e., the withdrawing of patronage by the government printing and private boycott of the local advertisers belonging to that party's politics. This is no moonshine dreaming, but actual facts, Mr. Editor, as the writer can prove by personal experience. The most petty and childish spite is shown and with some "educational" reformers. No depths are too low or too blackguardly to hinder them from killing out a critical newspaper. And what does this slavish partyism lead to? Are we to be like cattle, branded with the "owners," bound and left to the political bosses to calmly count heads, compare notes and figures, and then go after the floating, doubtful, ignorant voters, who really control elections, to win their ends? No! I say, a thousand times, No! Be a man! Think and decide for yourself. Study both sides of the questions of the day and do not let the corrupt and selfish minded "political workers" influence or bribe your vote!

Read and help the G.G. Guide and you will help your neighbors, your country, and yourself.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

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Our present store contains 24 acres floor space; our original staff of 700 workers has increased to nearly 5000.

OUR CATALOGUES

Our Catalogues are our introduction to our customers. We mail them free to all who write for them. In addition to our Spring and Summer, and our Fall and Winter Catalogues, we issue Sale, Grocery, and Seed Catalogues; among them all they contain almost every necessity for our customers' homes and farms. Every item represents money saved.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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THE WOMAN AND THE GARDEN

By Annie Sheppard Armstrong
Lake Francis, Man.

The few words I have to say about gardening are entirely from the woman's point of view, and therefore of the amateur's. The garden I have in mind is one which will, as early as possible, have "green stuff" for the table.

On a farm in the spring there is a great deal to be done. The men are very busy, with seed grain to be fanned, spring plowing to do, and a thousand and one things that must be done, and often the garden is almost overlooked. A patch of potatoes is put in on some "off day" and that is about the extent of it.

The town-bred woman stands this sort of thing for a year or so on a farm, and then she begins to wonder if she cannot do something towards a garden. It is at this stage that I wish to speak to her out of my precisely similar experience.

And now, from sad experiments, I am going to tell you that the first and greatest requisite for a garden is a good fence, one that calves, pigs, dogs or anything else cannot get into. I tried a little garden for two or three years just at one end of the potato patch. Such things getting in did not do the potatoes much harm, but they simply tramped and ate up my vegetables. So to save much discouragement and wasted labor, be sure of a good tight fence, with a little gate to it and see that it is kept closed, besides not forgetting to level fearful threats and maledictions on anyone leaving it open.

The amateur is apt to attempt too large a garden, forgetting what a great quantity of vegetables can be raised off a small patch, if it is properly attended to. If too much is undertaken it is apt to be neglected, and I would advise the beginner to try a very small patch the first year, no larger than about 25 x 50 ft. I do not reckon a potato patch in this.

I must say that I had very little to do in the preparation of the land. I have noticed that land which will raise real good potatoes will raise almost any vegetable. Our men plow the land and harrow it a couple of times in the spring, and then I go to my patch and start in.

The woman who is going to have a garden needs to have it near the house so that she can run out and do a little weeding oftentimes, when if it were farther away, would hesitate about going.

She wants to start out on her task of raising a garden, not with the air of one who has another task laid on already burdened shoulders, but with the consciousness of attempting a good and useful work, and with a determination to get some pleasure out of it. I do not do any milking on our farm myself, but get up and get a very early breakfast for those who do, and, after they have gone out, is my time for weeding and working in my garden, and I enjoy it. It is then not yet too hot, the air is fresh and sweet, and all sorts of birds are singing their matins in a lovely bluff right near my garden.

One must be careful in buying seeds. Do not buy them helter skelter from "free" offers in all kinds of papers, or from any seed house that does not deal in northern grown seeds. The best and freshest seeds, grown in and adapted to our conditions here, are the proper ones to get. Be careful to get the best, as to contemplate wasting the price of the seeds, all your labor, and the use of the land, to say nothing of the lack of fresh things on your table, is a serious matter.

I like my lettuce, onions, radishes, etc., sown in little beds, as it encourages me in the weeding to think "Well, I've got one bed done," or "I just have one to do." And then if there are children in the family one can give them each a bed to look after and get them enlisted and competing.

I always follow the directions on the packages as to time and method of sowing, and if you have northern grown seeds, the directions will be accurate, and sow the seeds just as early as the directions say, for if the plants can poke their noses up ahead of the weeds a little, then you have gardening made easy.

The time to pull the weeds is always "right away," not after they have taken big root and you have to disturb the young vegetable very much to get them out. Take them while they're young.

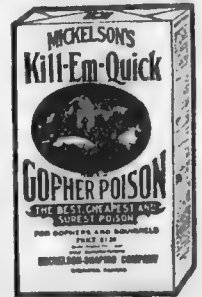
I have seen many women on farms who had no good "way" for flowers around the house have a part of the well-fenced vegetable garden devoted to hardy annuals so that the vegetable garden, flanked with flowers, is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and a credit to the woman who looks after it.

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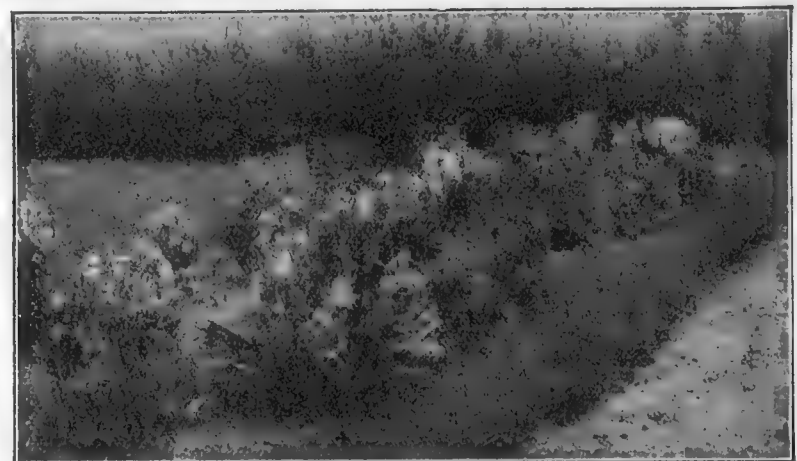
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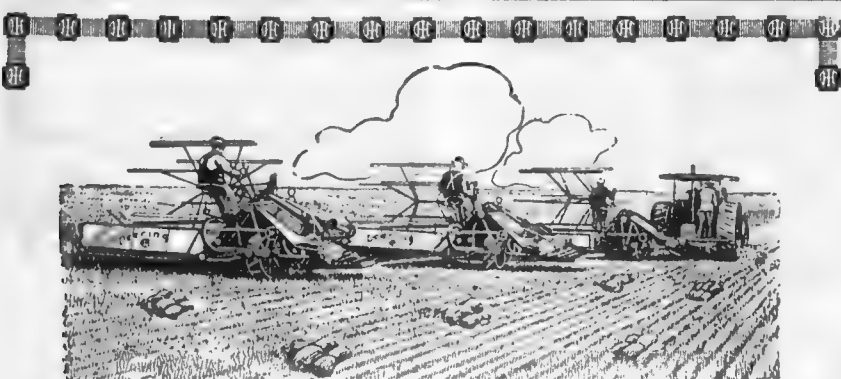
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The Farm Garden

By Marie Giebell, Galahad, Alta.

Locate your garden where it will be protected from strong winds, but don't protect it so that the air does not circulate freely, as the circulation of air is very essential if you want a good garden. Having located your plot, break it as deep as possible and have the sods all lie as flat as possible. Disc it well and harrow it fine, but if it is old land or land that has had any kind of crop on the previous season use manure on sod; this is not very practical. I use well rotted manure that comes from the hen house, cattle sheds and hog pens. Spread it on the ground evenly and plow moderately deep. Disc if there are any tough lumps then harrow twice both ways. I have the packer run over the ground once before the last harrowing if the ground seems loose and dry, otherwise just harrow.

Have all the rows east and west so that after the plants are up they will help to shade the ground. The only exception that I make to this rule is corn. I seed that in rows north and south as it needs all the sun it can get to mature quickly. Take a piece of binder twine the length of your garden. Lay each end to a stick pointed at one end. Have the sticks of equal length to mark your rows by. When sowing the small seeds, after you have them covered up, tramp the earth over them lightly with the bottom of the rake. Don't have the ground too smooth on top of them, as this has a tendency to pack the ground after a shower so that the little sprouts cannot force their way through it. Try at all times to have a little loose fine ground on top.

Sow in Right Order

First sow the onion seeds as you cannot get them in too early, and have the rows far enough apart so that you can use a rake between them after the plants are up. This saves lots of hoeing and is a quick way of cultivating between the rows. Next on the list is peas. Make a trench four inches deep, the width of a common hoe at the bottom and three feet apart. Sow the peas in this trench and cover with 1½ inch of ground. Tramp it very firmly with the bottom of the hoe or walk on them. As soon as the plants are one inch high commence to draw earth towards them. Do this till the trench is level with the rest of the garden. When you make the trench put the ground on the north side of the row. In planting peas this way they will stay green longer and bear more, because when it gets hot the roots are deep enough to reach moisture. But if they were covered up right away the depth of the trench it would take them much longer to come up. Next put in turnips, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, radishes and a little later beets. Then set out the cabbage plants. Start them in a cold frame. I have good success with just a frame of boards on the south side of a sod building. Cover it nightly with cloth. Don't have the frame too deep, but just deep enough so that the plants will have room when covered up. Have the ground fairly rich with well rotted cattle manure worked into the ground well, and thin out the plants so that they will be stocky.

When to Set Out Plants

On a cloudy day when it looks like rain set your plants out in the garden about 2½ feet each way. For the smaller varieties plant closer when planting. After the ground is firm around the plants take a piece of stiff paper about three inches one way and seven the other. Make a roll of it so it will go easily over the plant. Bank up the ground around this so that the wind won't blow it away. If we did not use this method here the cut-worms would eat them as fast as we set them out. Some people use tin cans with the bottom taken out of them. A little later I set out the cauliflower plants. These are treated just exactly like the cabbage plants, except I plant them somewhat closer together. Next make a trench the same as for the peas and set out the celery plants. Cultivate them often when the plants are small, and as they grow draw the earth towards them, but be careful when the plants are little not to get ground into the centres of them. After the plants have grown about seven inches keep the ground banked around them till it almost touches the leaves. Start the plants in the house in a box from about the middle of March to the first of April. Cover them with a white cloth till the

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plants appear. Keep the ground always moist and in a sunny window. We raise excellent celery this way. On about the 25th of May I seed the wax-beans and corn. For the beans I use the same method as the peas, only don't tramp the ground on top of them so hard.

Some Tried Varieties

The corn I plant in rows about three feet apart, in a trench just like the peas, and after the plants are up thin them out. The squaw corn variety has never failed us. With other varieties I have had indifferent success. For celery I use the white plume, giant pascalle and a pink variety. For cabbage I like the early Jersey Wakefield, Brandon market, winningstadt and flat dutch. Early snowball is a good cauliflower. For peas I prefer the little gem, for real early, Strata-gem, and American Wonder for later ones. Of the small seeds I have used a number of different varieties and have had fine success. Now, last, but by no means least, don't let the weeds get the start of you. As soon as the plants are tall enough so you can distinguish the rows, cultivate the ground with the rake, not very deep or you will have too much dry ground on top, just enough to topple over and kill the weeds. I have all rows far enough apart so I can use the rake between them easily. Tomato plants I start in the house and transplant on the south side of a sod building. Keep all suckers pinched off and as the plants grow tie them to a pole with a soft strip of cloth. Sparks earliava is good. I have had fair-sized tomatoes this way. But I have never been able to give them the attention they needed so my success with them has been indifferent. On nights when it gets frosty they need some protection even if they are well sheltered. We always have a splendid garden and raise enough vegetables to do us the year around. One big factor in success is to get the plants started as early as possible. If you do this the plants will be fine and large.

CO-OPERATION IN CALIFORNIA

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is the biggest co-operative fruit marketing association on this continent. It is the central association of 100 local societies, having 6,000 members and controls 60 per cent. of the citrus fruit shipments from California, or about 30,000 cars annually. Its history is an object lesson in the possibility of developing co-operation in the handling and marketing of fruit to a most efficient basis.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE CIGARETTE PLAGUE

(Harry D. Bellsmith)

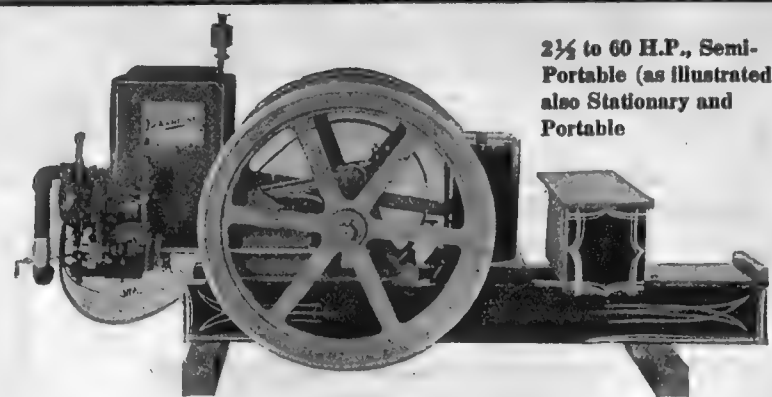
Go to any big factory of the cigarette making firms, and you will find, in some part of it, a storehouse filled with heaps of rope-hemp ropes, collected from ships and shipyards, through the junk dealer. Here is a pile of new short ends, cut off as waste by the ship fitters and sailors; there, a pile of old ropes, but all are hemp; hemp, mind you, not tobacco.

Now, just as nicotine is the essential property of tobacco, and as morphine is the essential property of opium, so hemp has an essential oil more terribly poisonous than either the tobacco plant or the poppy. This is known in Turkey and Persia in the form of hashish, but its dangerous properties are so well understood that it is rarely indulged in even in those countries.

It acts directly upon the brain and spinal column. Its action is similar to that of opium, but infinitely more vicious, and it has the same property of awakening a craving in proportion to its use. Consequently, when you find that this hemp rope is fed into a machine, which tears it into shreds and turns it out in the form of a fine fiber, and when you find that this fiber enters largely into the manufacture of the "Turkish" cigarette, for which you pay a fancy price, you will begin to realize where the harm comes in.

If you found that your boy smoked opium or that your girl was addicted to morphine, you would have a pretty bad half hour—would you not? Yet this habit of smoking cigarettes is infinitely more fatal to body and mind. He is becoming a victim of the most soul-destroying drug habit known throughout the wide world—hashish—supplied under the guise of tobacco.

This is a simple statement of facts. The evils of such a habit have not been enlarged upon.



2½ to 60 H.P., Semi-Portable (as illustrated) also Stationary and Portable

Smooth, Steady Running

is a strong feature of this engine. The parts are as perfectly balanced as a clock, so that even under a heavy load, the

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Gasoline Engine does not jump or crawl around. It needs no fastening down. This perfection of balance also reduces wear to the minimum. You will get many years of long, hard service out of the Renfrew-Standard. And you'll like it, too, because it is so very easy to start. No cranking required. A little push on the wheel and away she goes. But to learn full particulars send for our Bulletin. This is the latest and best type of gasoline engine for sale in Canada.

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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

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These are special varieties developed for EXTREME EARLINESS as well as HARDINESS. Each sort can be successfully grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Ontario, Northern Quebec and the Yukon.

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BEANS, Stringless Wax Pod.....	..2506
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BEEF, Early Flat.....	1.75	.60	.20	.05	.05
CABBAGE, Earliest pointed head.....	2.00	.80	.20	.05	.05
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CAULIFLOWER, Earliest Snowball variety, 4oz. 9oz.....	5.00	.25
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LETTUCE, Curled leaf, excellent for summer use.....	1.75	.60	.20	.05	.05
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ONION, Golden Yellow, deep globe-shaped.....	2.00	.70	.25	.05	.05
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PARSNIP, Dark green, attractive for garnishing.....	1.25	.55	.15	.05	.05
RADISH, Crimson Ball, ready in twenty days.....	.90	.35	.15	.05	.05
TOMATO, Earliest scarlet, very solid and fine.....	..	1.50	.40	.10	.10

Address **RENNIE'S SEEDS** 594 Portage Ave. Orders Winnipeg, Man.

Toward Democracy

Continued from Page 8

people through their representatives. They take the view that the representatives are not appointed to do the will of the people, but to carry out their own will and rule the people. In effect they say the people are not competent to judge what is necessary and good for the government of the country, and hence representatives are selected to do this. This is the old idea that has been fought all the way through in the struggle of the common people for their rights. It is the principle which all down through the ages has opposed itself to the advancement of the people toward democracy. This is the condition that exists in Canada at the present day, and it is not to be wondered at, because we have treated our representatives as though they were our masters and not our servants. Those who oppose the reform which we call Direct Legislation are opposed to rule by the people. They believe that the people should be ruled by their elected representatives, rather than that the people should govern through these representatives. At election time the politicians talk very condescendingly of the supremacy of the people. They tell the people they are the real sovereign rulers of the country, and much other similar clap-trap, but the moment the elections are over the successful candidate becomes an autocrat, or a cog in the wheel of an autocratic machine. Once the election is over, the people have no control over their representatives. We can discharge our representatives at the end of their five years' term, but as we must instal their successors on the same oligarchic terms we cannot hope for much improvement from the change.

Privilege and Politics

There is a childish notion abroad in the land that the attainment of wealth is the result of industry, perseverance, thrift. No such thing. Great wealth has been attained largely as the result of the possession of a privilege of some kind, which has enabled the possessor to accumulate and live luxuriously at the expense of his fellow man. Is it not the rich who are idle, indolent, wasteful? The poor who are industrious, laborious and frugal? Who are the workers of the world? The poor. Who are the wealth-producers of the world? Again, paradoxical as it may seem, we are compelled to answer, the poor. Why are the wealth producers poor? Because they are only permitted to retain sufficient of the wealth which they produce to enable them to live and propagate the race. The balance goes to the parasites of privilege who have fastened themselves on the backs of the workers.

The farmers are the greatest producers of wealth in this country, but who ever became a millionaire through working a farm? If there are any farmers who have become millionaires through the cultivation of their lands, they are not known to the writer. But many of the men who are engaged in hauling the farmer's produce to market are millionaires and multi-millionaires. They are the holders of tremendous privileges, as owners of the franchises which have been bestowed upon them by the people. These franchises are not only of enormous value in themselves, but they practically bestow upon the holders the privilege of levying a tax upon the people. In Canada we have not only bestowed these enormously valuable franchises upon private individuals, but we have bonused them to the extent of hundreds of millions along with the franchises. The average farmer, while a great producer of wealth, is able to retain very little, if anything, more of his earnings than the average wage worker. The railway corporations, the express companies, the protected manufacturers, the privileged money lenders and the other interests all have a grab at his earnings, with the result that while the farmer has by all odds the expensive end of the cost of production, he is not allowed to retain an amount equal to half the cost to the consumer of the articles which he produces. And out of this portion he is compelled to pay a heavy tax to privileged interests, in addition to all legitimate costs of production.

To be Continued

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have attained their enormous popularity out of sheer merit. Years of experience, experiment and constant improvements, have made them perfect to meet present day conditions.

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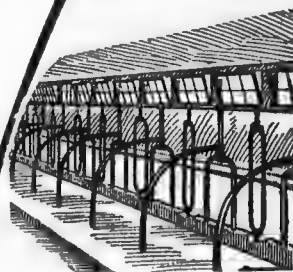
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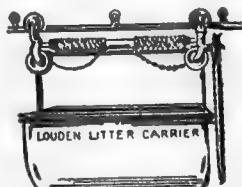
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The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I would like Miss Dorothy Johnston to know that I got the money she sent me to use for a poor child and I hope she will approve of the use I made of it. I had been visiting the Children's Hospital and saw the little kiddies sitting about in their cots with bandaged arms and heads, and I thought it might be a good idea to send one of them a pretty book to help pass away the long tire-some hours. So that is what was done with your money, Dorothy.

I had a letter this week from a young girl whose pen name, I think, is Lizzie Farmer, and who is strongly opposed to homesteads for girls. Her reason is that the work is too hard for a girl, and as she has had rather a bitter experience of life, she may be excused for thinking so. Before she had reached her development as a woman she was obliged to work like a slave outside of the house, and now, while young, is old beyond her years, and she feels that things have been too hard and she does not want other girls to go through what she has experienced. I am truly sorry for this reader, but I don't think one girl in a thousand, even though she homesteaded, would have the same experience. For one thing she would not begin until she was a fully developed woman, and then I think very few girls would even think of going onto farms alone. Most of them would have brothers or fathers who would do the work for them, or they would hire it done.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

HAVE YOU ANY SILK PATCHES?

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please admit another member to your Sunshine corner? We have taken The Guide quite a while. I and my husband both find it very interesting, especially the Sunshine and Country Homemakers' pages. I am the mother of two girls, one three and one six. What do you homestead sisters find to do these long winter evenings? I am piecing a silk crazy patch comforter. Would any sister please exchange some small silk pieces for my comforter? I will gladly exchange anything of the same value. I must close and give some other member a little room.

HOOSIER.

I will forward any letters sent in a plain stamped envelope.—F.M.B.

SENDS WASHING MACHINE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending you one of those I.X.L. vacuum washers, which are so much advertised just now in every paper and magazine. It will come to you from the manufacturing company, as I sent the coupon and \$1.50 to them with your address and it will be sent postpaid to you. I have just got one and am more than delighted with it. It does everything that is advertised about it and is so easy to work and washes the clothes perfectly. I thought you would be able to give it to some poor mother who cannot afford a washing machine and perhaps has to take in washing to make some money. Please give it to some needy case. I know there are many and I hope to help more later on when I am able. With every good wish for your good work.

"WELL WISHER."

I received the machine the other day and thank you very much.—F. M. B.

CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND OTHER ADVICE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Although it is only a short time since I wrote last I hope you will excuse me as I felt in duty bound to answer "Jessie's" request of what is good for constipation in infants. As our friend did not say if the infant was bottle fed or not, I will tell what I have used when doctors failed to give relief, having bottle fed two of mine. Put away one quart of new milk for three or four hours, then take off three parts from the top, keeping it for baby, then weaken with water that has been boiled according as needed. Allow to age and strength

of child. Then, to one cup of milk prepared in this way, add a pinch of baking soda, about the size of a pea. I have also used Baby's Own Tablets with great satisfaction, for infants nursing, following directions on label. Trusting I have made this plain enough and that she may get benefit from same or before this appears.

Just a word as to how I try to manage my children for school. First I have a place for each one's clothes, then I put them there and make them do likewise.

When they come in from school I see they go upstairs, take off dress and hat or blouse and tie; as I have one girl and boy for school. If they are looked after and made mind for a few times, it will come like second nature to care for their clothes.

I will admit it is easier to train a girl to take care of her clothes than a boy, or is in my case. Perhaps I am luckier than some mothers as my only girl is the oldest. I have them to button and hook for one another. There are little quarrels sometimes, but I think most every child has that little failing. It doesn't appear to dampen their love for one another. Of course, I don't allow them to bite, kick or scratch. I think that is terrible. As they grow older they may be harder to manage. I generally punish by standing them in the corner, or, in severe cases, put them to bed. I think it does them more good than whipping; when they hear the fun going on they soon repent and are sorry. As a lady said to me one time, "Sugar gathers more flies than salt." I believe in putting children to bed early, say in winter seven, or half-past in summer and no later. When they are accustomed to go they won't mind. My husband sometimes thinks I put them away too early, but they are more easily managed than when they get sleepy and cranky. Sometimes they lie awake talking for half an hour or so, but soon drop off.

Trusting I have not outdone the thing, I remain as before—BUSY MOTHER.

This is the sort of good practical help I like our Sunshiners to be able to give each other. Don't measure your visits in weeks but come as often as you please.

F. M. B.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7608—House Jacket with Fitted Back, 34 to 44 bust. With V-Shaped or High Neck, Elbow or Three-Quarter Sleeves.
7619—Blouse with Surplice Front, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Revers and Chemisette.
7441—Russian Coat Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Round or High Collar, Elbow or Long Sleeves.
7640—Norfolk Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.
7618—Boy's Overcoat, 2 to 8 years. With or without Belt that can be made in Full Length or across the Back Only.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, though I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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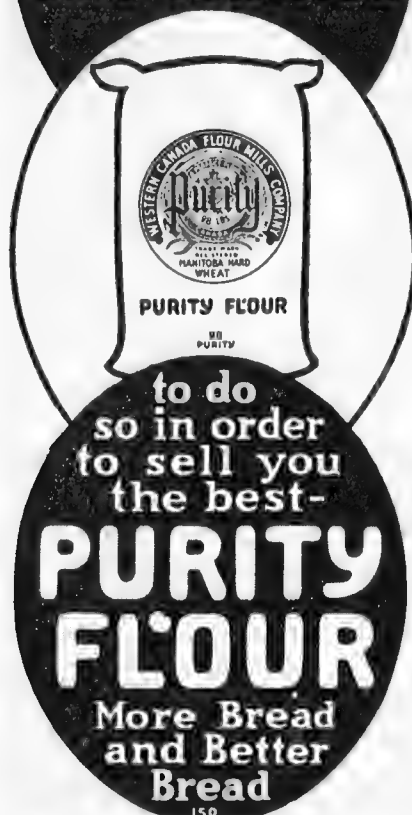
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RENNIE'S SEEDS

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

YOUNG CANADIANS AND NATURE

Last year we began in the middle of the summer to talk birds and nature generally. That was just half a summer too late, but we are not going to make the same mistake twice.

Though old King Winter is still mighty in the land we all know that his days are numbered and that almost before we know it there will be a sound of cawing crows and a squeak of early gophers. Then we will have to look sharp to be able to number the birds and flowers as they come, spring will be upon us so quickly.

One morning you will waken up and hear a sweet trilling outside your window which will declare the arrival of that dear little songster the meadow-lark. After him will come hundreds of pretty little birds and they will begin swinging on the wolf willow bushes and twittering from the tree tops and singing love songs to each other.

If you walk up to them boldly they will fly away, but if you come softly and sit down on an old log under the tree and keep very still they will come a few feet nearer and cock an inquisitive little head sideways as much as to say, "I wonder if you are dangerous?" If you keep still as a mouse they will go on with their nest building or house-keeping and let you get a really good peep at bird life.

Let us begin with the first whisper of spring to watch the birds and flowers.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY HERO

The best hero I can think of is one I know of myself, and that is our dog. He was only a little puppy at the time. It was nearly two years ago.

My auntie had gone to pick berries and had left me with my three cousins, a girl seven and twin boys two years old.

She had been gone but a few minutes when she called to me at the end of a short road that joined the main road. She had picked a bouquet of flowers and wanted me to come and get it.

I went and got the flowers and put them in water and then went for a pail of water and dropped the pail in the well. I got the pail out of the well and came in the house thinking the child was in the house, but he was not. I had not missed him before as the other two had been helping me get the pail.

Then we started to look for him, but failed to find him anywhere. After a little the dog came and jumped up on my dress and then ran down the road barking like everything. Then he came back again and jumped up on me and then down the road he went as hard as he could run.

I thought I would follow him. We both ran down the road as hard as we could go and pretty soon the dog was by the child's side and there he stopped and waited for me.

The child was crying and calling "Mamma!" He said he wanted to go to see his mamma. He was about half a mile from home. I carried him home and took care of both the dog and the children till Auntie came home.

She and uncle both said they would not take twenty-five dollars for the dog. If it had not been for the dog we would probably never have found the child.

He is our playmate yet, and is always ready for fun. He is a very good watch dog and is a good cattle dog, and is not cross to us. He is black and white and is part deer hound. He is also good for hunting or anything we want him for.

EUNICE THOMAS, Age 14.

MY FAVORITE HERO

My favorite hero is a powder-monkey who saved a ship. Long ago our warships were built of oak, and they carried a lot of guns, which were smaller than the guns we now use.

When a battle was going on the powder was carried to the men by boys, who were called "powder monkeys." I don't know if you would like to be a powder monkey, but it was a good training for boys, and they grew up to be good, hardy sailors.

Once upon a time a great sea-fight

was going on. The ship of the British admiral was hemmed in by a circle of ships and could not fight through them. A message had to be sent to another ship if his ship was to be saved.

No boat could be sent, for it would be destroyed by the enemy's shot. A little powder monkey stepped forward. "I'll carry your message, sir," he said. "Write it on a piece of paper and I will carry it in my mouth."

The message was written out and handed to the boy. He rolled it up tightly and put it into the side of his mouth. Then he dived off the deck into the blood-stained water. He ducked and swam, and ducked and swam until he reached the ship he was in search of. Then he shouted for a rope. He climbed up as actively as a monkey. He read the message and the captain asked a few questions. He then started for the ship. The noise of battle as he went told the admiral that the boy had succeeded in his task.

The boy, poor and friendless as he was then, grew to be an admiral himself. He helped to capture the fortress of Gibraltar in Spain, which has ever since been held by the British.

ELDON DAVIDSON, Age 11.

MY FAVORITE HERO

The hero was a boy scout. His father died when he was three years old, so he lived with his mother, but they were very poor.

One day his mother wanted him to do an errand for her, and it was the day that the scouts were to have a picnic. He was soon dressed in his uniform and on his way to do the errand for his mother. As he went by one of the houses in the country, a little girl came running out and told him that the house was on fire and a baby was upstairs.

At first he did not like to go, but he remembered the scouts' motto, and he rushed up the stairs. He got the baby safely and went to the window. Looking out he saw a number of men holding out a cloth to throw the baby in. As soon as he saw the baby was safe, he jumped out of the window, only to fall on the hard ground and break his leg. Everybody was glad such a plucky boy belonged to the Boy Scouts.

FLORENCE FAIR, Age 13.

MY HEROINE

I do not know the name of my heroine, but I will tell you the story as I remember it.

Not long ago in London, England, a house was on fire, and in a work-room several storeys high were some girls at work. Their means of escape was cut off by the flames below. When they saw this they were terrified. One brave girl, knowing that help could only come from without, persuaded her companions to kneel while she prayed, which they did. As she prayed a fire-escape was placed against the window and firemen came to their rescue. My heroine helped her companions out of the window and was herself the last to leave the room. They all reached the ground in safety.

VIOLET M. SUTER, Age 10.

OLD MAG'S SLYNESS

Old Mag was one of our oldest horses. We sometimes called her Slye for she was nearly always sly at everything. She always looked so humble and seemed to not know anything.

Sometimes she used to go and open the granary door and go in, shutting the door after her. After she had eaten all she cared for she went out, shutting the door before she went.

One day in spring after we had finished sowing we didn't have very much oats left in there, and what was left were stored up in bags with a blanket cover on top of them.

After searching for a long while and not finding any oats, she spied two bags of flour which she tore to pieces and scattered the flour all around the floor.

In the morning when father came out to the granary Mag was standing with her head drooping and looking sick. So father took her to the stable and fed her; in a few days she was alright again.

BERTHA WENMAN, Age 11.

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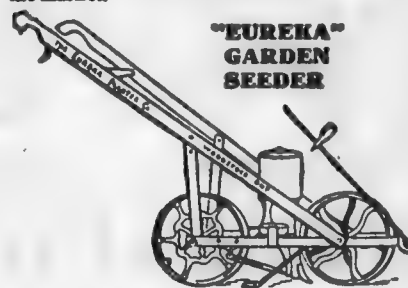
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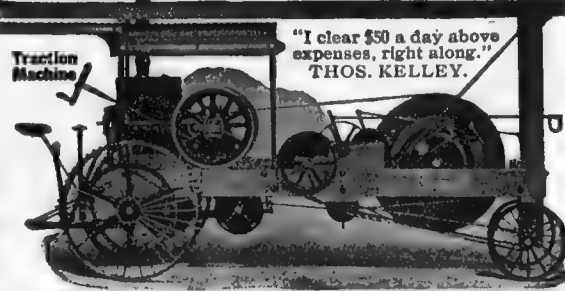
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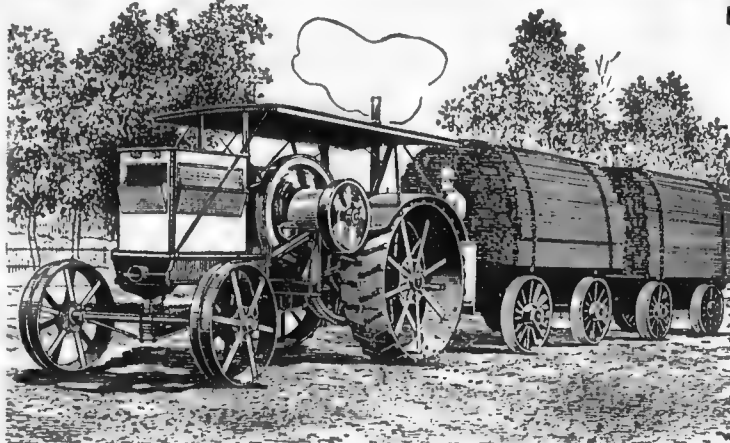
An Armstrong Well-Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit, can be operated every day in the year, and pays from two to three times the profit. Proving wonderfully attractive to threshermen, farmers, railroad men—to all seeking steady work and a profitable business of their own. Complete outfits furnished with or without power. (76)

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IHC tractors are largely responsible for the growing general use of tractors, because they are reliable, simple, and do their work at such low cost. The average cost of plowing an acre of ground with an IHC tractor is 45 cents as against \$1.25 with horses. Costs of harrowing, harvesting, threshing, and other farm operations are reduced in about the same proportions when IHC tractors are used. On small farms, the 12, 15, and 20-horse power sizes are best. The 25, 30, 45 or 60-horse power IHC tractors will do the work of the



largest farms. They operate on low or high grade fuel oils. The IHC engine line also includes portable, skidded and stationary engines from 1 to 50-horse power, which can be used to run any farm machine. The IHC local agent will give you catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

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A Co-operative Town

Continued from Page 7

in the United States, and particularly banking in the rural districts, is not done in that way. To the co-operative stores of the Northwest this problem of financing is particularly acute, because of the practical certainty, wherever a co-operative store is formed, that the proprietors of other stores, who do not fear competition so much as they resent the introduction of new business methods, are directors of one or all of the banks in the community. So, when Jim Caldwell offered to float the entire \$13,000 of notes, he went down in the records of the Right Relationship League as one of the rare exceptions to the general run of bankers. But, of course, Jim was not a banker by training. He was simply an honest man with good business sense, unfettered by the American banking tradition that the farmer shall mortgage his farm, his live stock, his tools, his furniture, his family, and his hope of salvation before he is allowed the privilege of borrowing money at 10 to 13 per cent.

As it happened, the First National Bank did not carry the loan. No bank examiner could have found fault with it, but the bank had not yet placed itself in a position to add \$13,000 in one lump to its outstanding bills receivable. So Jim Caldwell put the notes into one bundle and sent them to his brother, with a letter saying that this was about the best investment for an idle \$13,000 that he knew of. The money came back by return mail and the biggest store in Lakefield, occupying part of the same building with the bank, became the property of the Jackson County Co-operative Company, and the directors of this new organization immediately elected Jim Caldwell its president.

A Profitable Business

There has been no more immediate and noteworthy success in the history of the co-operative movement in America than the success of the Lakefield store. The former owner of the business was barely able to pay off his debts with the \$13,000 that he received for his stock. The statement of the company's accounts on January 8, 1912, as audited by the Right Relationship League, showed assets totaling \$54,376, of which \$43,018 was merchandise inventoried at cost, and liabilities of \$14,006, leaving undistributed net earnings in the surplus and reserve funds of \$17,770 above the total capital investment of \$22,600—ninety-five additional farmers and villagers having become owners of a share of stock apiece since the original company was formed. And every one of the 226 stockholders and about 250 non-stockholding customers of the store, has received annual rebates of from 5 to 10 per cent. of his total purchases—about \$35,000 having been distributed in this way, besides a regular 6 per cent. dividend to the shareholders for the use of their capital. On total sales of \$147,463 in 1911 the net profits, above all expenses, were \$9,916. Nearly thirty persons are employed in the store, which deals in groceries, dry goods, notions, men's clothing and furnishings, women's ready-made garments, shoes, carpets, crockery, cut glass, silverware—in everything that comes under the head of "general merchandise." In addition, it buys and ships eggs and such small produce as the co-operative elevator is not equipped to handle conveniently.

How the individual shareholder and customer of the Lakefield co-operative store profits by its existence is best told by concrete illustrations. Mr. S. L. Smalley, a farmer, invested \$100 in a share of the company, when it was organized in the spring of 1908. He has received \$24 in dividends on his stock. In 1909 he received a dividend on his purchases of \$92. In 1910 he bought \$1,890 worth of goods from the store and received in dividends \$189. In 1911—a year of almost total crop failures in Jackson County—Mr. Smalley's dividend on purchases was \$66.91. In all he has saved, through the co-operative store and his ownership of stock, to January 8, 1912, \$372. If he had not been a stockholder his dividends on an equal amount of purchases would have been half of that amount. Jim Caldwell has saved \$246 in dividends; Miss Mary Flinn, \$263; Mrs. A. Vancura, \$343—eighteen stockholders got back between them \$4,193 in actual cash as their shares of the profits they had created. Some of the thrifty stockholders in the country do the shopping for many of their non-stockholding neighbors, charging no commission, but

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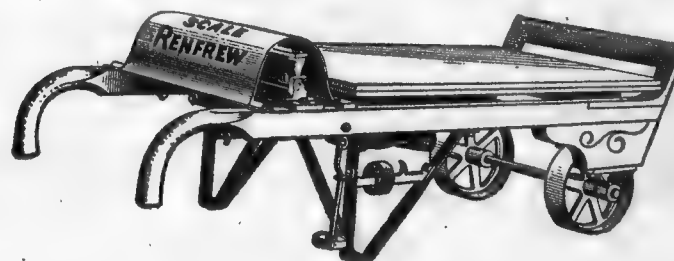
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Pratt's Poultry Regulator
tones up and strengthens the entire system, and gently stimulates every organ, inducing it to perform its full duty. It has been accomplishing wonders for poultrymen for forty years.
25c, 50c, \$1. 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50
To save your chicks from intestinal troubles use

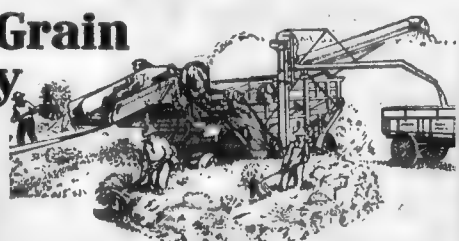
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If you want to raise them all and make them grow like weeds, strong healthy, lusty, feed

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There is just one way to absolutely prove what a separator will do in saving the grain and that is to make a field test. We wanted to be able to prove definitely what an Avery "Yellow-Fellow" Separator will do in grain saving, and so for three years we made field tests in different states. 27 tests were made. The average saving in the 27 tests was 99.9-10 per cent. Think of it! 27 actual field tests and an average saving of 99.9-10 per cent—practically perfect. That's the wonderful grain saving record made by Avery.



"Yellow-Fellow" Separators. By far the best proven grain saving record ever made by any make of separator. An Avery puts the grain in the wagon and not in the stack.

Avery Separators also do good cleaning, thresh fast, and run steady. Breakdowns with idle crews lying around at big expense are practically unknown with an Avery "Yellow-Fellow." Teeth are tool steel and guaranteed for life against breakage. An Avery gets there and gets away.

Ask for Free Avery Separator Book With Grain Saving and Other Facts

Interests every thresherman because it tells him how to do better work, get more jobs and make more money. Interests every grain growing farmer because it tells him how to save more grain—get it cleaned better—and get his threshing finished on time. Whether you're a thresherman or a farmer you need to know all about the grain saving and other facts told in this Avery Book. Ask for Free Book.

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AVERY
"Yellow-Fellow"
Grain Saver
Separator

accumulating dividends that come back to them in cash at the year's end.

Now a Creamery

Although Lakefield lies in a rich dairy-ing district, two privately owned creameries in the village had failed. The need of a creamery was there and the farmers saw it. So did Jim Caldwell. What more natural, since they had learned something about co-operation, than to start a co-operative creamery? That is what they did, with Jim Caldwell at the head. It was organized in July, 1911, on the basis of one share to a cow, with 1,700 shares divided among 118 stockholders. In the first six months it did \$10,000 worth of business, and in the second six months \$14,000 worth, shipping its butter to Philadelphia, where it sold at half a cent a pound above the current New York City quotations for the best creamery butter, bringing an average of 28 cents a pound, the profits of which, divided among the shareholders, have yielded them a 6 per cent. dividend on their investment above the price received for their cream.

If nothing more than dollars and cents were involved in the co-operative movement as practised in Lakefield it would still be a great thing for the town. But the co-operators—and that means almost everybody—have acquired the habit of getting together, and once you get people into the habit of getting together they forget their neighborhood difficulties, forget the petty jealousies and meannesses that have kept them apart, rub off the sharp angles caused by isolation, and find many new things that they can do in common for the common good. And that is just what has happened, and is happening, in Lakefield.

I was in Lakefield on June 20, 1912, the day of the co-operators' picnic. There

wasn't hitch room left for another horse anywhere in town by nine o'clock in the morning. Farmers and their families drove in from points as far as twenty miles away, to take part in the festivities and to renew acquaintances with their neighbors—for all co-operators are neighbors in Jackson County. There were thirty or forty automobiles, many of them owned by the farmers. More than half the houses in Lakefield closed up for the day while the whole family went to the picnic. A parade of automobiles, bearing banners inscribed with the facts and figures about the co-operative enterprises of the town and headed by the village band, led the way to the park. There speeches were made from the band-stand, to which a couple of thousand people listened. Then luncheon from the well-filled baskets, then a "tug-of-war," then everyone went down to the ball grounds and saw the Lakefield co-operative "nine" wipe up the ground with the non-co-operative baseball players of the village of Jackson. And everybody went home that night with a good deal more of the neighborly spirit and a host of new friends.

Agricultural Credit Next

There are still a lot of co-operative things to be done in Lakefield, but not nearly so many are undone as there are in most other American communities. Jim Caldwell has a few things in the co-operative line still up his sleeve. He is going to Europe next May as one of the Minnesota delegates to investigate at first hand the agricultural credit system of Germany, France and Italy, and it is a safe bet that one of the first places in America where the prototype of the Raiffeisen banks will be started will be Lakefield, Minn.

Our Ottawa Letter

The Situation On The Naval Debate—Bank Act Amendments

Ottawa, March 29.—This has been a short Parliamentary week, the House rising on Wednesday until Tuesday next, the customary Easter recess. The tense feeling which prevailed during the two previous weeks and which culminated in the riotous outbreaks in the chamber previous to the adjournment on Saturday evening last, was, to a considerable degree, lessened, although the House was still liable to a sudden attack of "nerves," as was illustrated by the suddenness with which rows were stirred up during the recent sittings. It was fortunate indeed that the government had a batch of over \$5,000,000 of supplementary estimates to cover expenses incurred during the fiscal year and which it was desirable to have voted. Otherwise the tendency might have been to continue to force the Navy Bill along and had this been done there is absolutely no doubt that the occurrences of Saturday night would have been repeated. The Conservatives were, quite naturally enough, disappointed and angry over the failure of their plan to jam the bill through and thereby score a triumph over the opposition as the culminating event of the fortnight's struggle. The Liberals were in a joyous and belligerent mood because they had succeeded in coming out on the top of the heap after a Parliamentary battle which made all fights which have preceded it look comparatively trivial. A renewal of the consideration of the bill and a continuance of the close application of the rules would have been dangerous under such conditions and both sides recognized that it was a good thing a sound excuse existed for the taking up of other business.

Since the introduction of the Naval Bill in December, the prediction has, on several occasions, been made in this letter that it would be fought with determination and that an effort would, in all probability, be made by the opposition to force the government to the country. These predictions have been verified to the hilt. Despite despatches making statements to the contrary, which have appeared in the daily press, your correspondent feels emboldened to venture upon another prediction with the confidence that it, too, will be verified. This prediction can be stated in five small words, which, under the existing circumstances, mean much: "The fight is not over."

Government Stand

Having stated that as a fact, it is only fair to summarize briefly the reasons why

the Conservatives are of the opinion that the bill should be put through without further discussion and why the Liberals believe otherwise. The Ministerialists, first and foremost, make much of the well recognized principle of constitutional government that it is the right of the majority to rule. They claim that, as a consequence of being victorious at the polls, they have a mandate from the people to pass this or any other legislation which they may deem it to be in the interests of the country to submit to Parliament. They urge that the statements set forth in the Admiralty memorandum and in Hon. Winston Churchill's letter are such as to establish, beyond doubt, the existence of conditions in the North Sea, which fully warrant the Dominion Parliament in making a gift of three dreadnoughts to the Admiralty. Then they say that the bill, having been introduced by Premier Borden as long ago as December 5, and practically all the time since then, having been given to its discussion the action of the Liberals in not allowing it to go through is obstruction, pure and simple. And finally, they make the threat that if the bill is not passed in short order, when the House resumes its sittings on Tuesday next, a closure rule will be introduced.

Opposition Stand

And now for the reasons of the opposition in persisting in its fight against the measure. While claiming to be thoroughly in accord with the principle that it is the right of the majority to rule, the Liberals say that some of the greatest victories that have ever been won for the people have been achieved by opposing measures, beyond what, in ordinary circumstances, would be considered a reasonable period. While not admitting that the present measure has been discussed at an unreasonable length, in view of its importance, the Liberals say that an opposition is justified in fighting to the last ditch a measure which they are confident is not approved by a majority of the people and which, if passed, will bring about a grave constitutional departure—the sending out of Canada of a large sum of money, constituting a portion of the taxation of the people, to be spent in such a way that they will have no real control over it. They contend further that as the debate has progressed, it has become abundantly clear that all the plans have been laid for a permanent policy of contribution to the Admiralty—that with the help of Winston Churchill the govern-

Continued on Page 26

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 22, 1913)

Wheat—Even though there was no regular market today our wheat was much stronger and the sales around the close of the day were more than a cent in advance of last Saturday's quotation for the May option. The first day of the week saw new lows recorded on the recent decline, but later, sentiment changed and the general feeling among the trade appears to be for higher prices; it is as yet too premature to tell just to what extent this advancement in prices will be. One will be better able to form an opinion after the holidays have passed and the world's markets get down to real business again. The demand for most descriptions has further improved. Receipts continue liberal and a fair volume of business is in evidence. Lower and off-grades have also gained considerably and are selling for much better prices than last letter, that is to say, for grain in store the Canadian terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur. Bonded grain in store Duluth of the better qualities is still in good demand, but the lower and off-grades are selling for a considerable discount.

Oats—The May option traded today at 34¢ cents, this being easily 1/2 of a cent higher than closing trades last Saturday. The market for the week may be spoken of as nervous, having had a series of breaks and recoveries. Receipts continue to arrive liberally and a fair amount of business is reported for the week. The feeling seems to be firmer.

Barley—Nothing much doing on this grain. Prices are about the same as those prevailing last week. Practically nothing has entered our market to influence prices either one way or the other.

Flax—This grain shows about one and one-half cents gained for the week. On account of the holidays there has been very little business transacted, but the tone can be described as fairly firm.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	May	July	Sept.
March 18.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2
March 19.....	88	89 1/2	86
March 20.....	88 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2
March 21.....	Good Friday		
March 22.....	Holiday		
March 23.....	88 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2
Oats—			
March 18.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	...
March 19.....	34	34 1/2	...
March 20.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	...
March 21.....	Good Friday		
March 22.....	Holiday		
March 23.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	...
Flax—			
March 18.....	111 1/2	112 1/2	117 1/2
March 19.....	111 1/2	113 1/2	117 1/2
March 20.....	112 1/2	114 1/2	118 1/2
March 21.....	Good Friday		
March 22.....	Holiday		
March 23.....	112 1/2	114 1/2	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 22)

Note.—Owing to lack of space, some of the cash sales are omitted, but the highest, lowest and representative prices are given on every grade.

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	80.80
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	87
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car choice	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 20 cars	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars choice	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	86 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	85 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 15 cars	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	84 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 9 cars	81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car bin burnt	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car smut	80 1/2
Rejected wheat, 3 cars	81 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car bin burnt and tough	75
Rejected wheat, 1 car	81 1/2

Rejected wheat, 1 car	74
Rejected wheat, 1 car	76 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	75
No grade wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	80
No grade wheat, 1 car	72
No grade wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car bin burnt	73
No grade wheat, 1 car bin burnt	70
No grade wheat, 1 car	73
No grade wheat, 1 car	80 1/2
No grade wheat, part car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	72
No grade wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	82
No. 1 durum wheat, 3 cars	88
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars	86
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
Screenings, 1 car	7.00
Screenings, part car	8.00
Screenings, part car	4.00
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	28 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	30
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	29 1/2
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	28 1/2
No. 3 white oats, part car	30
Sample oats, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	52
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	50
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	43
Sample barley, 1 car, wheatey	44
Sample barley, 2 cars	46
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	49
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	44
No grade barley, 1 car	44
No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars	45
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	45
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	45
Sample barley, 1 car	42
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
Sample barley, 1 car	44 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	53
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	41 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	51 1/2
No grade barley, 1 car	42
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.25
Sample flax, 115 sacks	1.20

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, March 22.—Cattle—Receipts, Saturday, 200. Market slow. Beef, \$7.10 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Western steers, \$6.30 to \$8.15; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 to \$8.20;

cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.00; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market weak. Light, \$8.85 to \$9.20; mixed, \$8.70 to \$9.15; heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.15; rough, \$8.50 to \$8.70; pigs, \$6.90 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$8.95 to \$9.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market slow. Native, \$6.00 to \$7.00; Western, \$6.25 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$7.20 to \$8.25; lambs, native, \$7.00 to \$8.85; Western, \$7.25 to \$8.90.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Week Ending March 21, 1913)

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard ..	73,238.00	3,660.10
1 Nor.	1,365,707.00	530,992.40
2 Nor.	3,584,436.00	1,838,360.00
3 Nor.	2,788,505.00	2,582,601.00
No. 4	774,048.00	2,590,709.50
Others	5,042,532.10	1,498,400.30
		7,250,099.10

This week 13,606,546.10*	This week 16,495,003.20
Last week 13,345,284.10	Last week 16,128,638.10
Increase ..	261,262.00

*Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only), 7,397,421 bushels, not included in above.

Oats—	1913	1912
1 C.W.	34,254.00	33,829.18
2 C.W.	1,602,321.00	841,039.28
3 C.W.	516,447.00	399,936.20
Ex. 1 Fd.	613,280.00	873,735.23
Others	2,568,953.15	880,307.09
		272,094.19
This week 5,335,255.15*		624,420.03
Last week 5,111,616.11		
Increase ..	223,639.04	

*Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only), 7,397,421 bushels, not included in above.

Barley—	1913	1912
1 C.W.	1,032,683.00	1 N.W.C. 2,435,529.00
2 C.W.	543,164.00	2 C.W. 745,460.00
3 C.W.	148,528.00	3 C.W. 135,820.00
Fd.	185,643.00	Others
Others	215,385.44	22,228.11
This week 2,130,403.44*		This week 3,339,037.11**
Last week 2,079,414.27		Last week 3,299,323.05
Increase ..	50,989.17	Increase .. 39,714.06
Last year's total ..	731,544.00	Last year's total .. 922,448.00

*Amount of barley in vessels (completed cargoes only), 412,581 bushels, not included in above.

**Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only), 1,221,375 bushels, not included in above.

Shipments			
1913	430,160	189,979	55,064
1912	1,151,012	323,517	3,398
			56,420

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending March 21, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter.	13,606,546	5,335,255	2,130,403
Montreal	201,821	1,603,273	49,194
Totals	13,808,367	6,938,528	2,179,597
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors...	7,427,485	438,511	412,581
At Buffalo and			
Duluth	2,293,115	507,000	202,000
Totals this week	24,917,937	9,705,408	3,118,737
Totals last week	24,937,001	9,607,129	3,240,102
Totals last year,			
including afloat	28,387,762	7,089,182	1,546,631

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, March 20, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.85 1/2	80.85 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	83	83 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	80	81
No grade		72-81 1/2
3 White oats	29 1/2	28 1/2
Barley	38 1/2-47	39-56
Flax, No. 1	1.09 1/2	1.25
Futures—		
May wheat	88 1/2	85 1/2
July wheat	89 1/2	87 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	87.25	89.20
Hogs, top	8.50	9.20
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.25

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

This week's supply of cattle was somewhat larger than usual, over 700 being on hand. The hogs measured well up to their recent high average, but no sheep and lambs showed up again. The receipts amounted to 686 cattle, 35 calves and 3,751 hogs, compared with 538 cattle, 20 calves and 3,860 hogs the previous week. For the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 823 cattle, 2,555 hogs and no sheep.

Cattle

Along with the larger supply of cattle last week went a marked improvement in quality. The week opened with a good demand from all the packers and prices were fully 25 cents per hundred above last week. Three loads of mixed butchers, about half females, realized \$6.80, and one load of nearly all females fetched \$6.85. Putting the females where they belonged, this would leave the steers worth about \$7.50. On Thursday the best load which has shown up since last spring sold at \$7.50 off car weights, which would be about the same as \$7.25 out of the yards. Lots of best butcher stuff found ready disposal at \$6.50 to \$6.75. For the choice well-finished kinds there is keen demand, but common stuff is hard to sell. Stockers and feeders are coming in small numbers, selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Only a few milkers and springers are being received and they are in poor demand, it being hard to sell anything except close up springers and choice fresh milkers that have the calves with them. Best veals are still \$6.50 to \$7.00, common \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Hogs

Last week was another heavy one for hogs, and with the plentiful run it was impossible to get any advance in prices. While it is not expected that prices will drop, they cannot very well rise so long as such large quantities are being received every day. The \$8.50 level looks good for some time to come.

Sheep and Lambs

Very few sheep and lambs were on the market throughout the week. Best lambs are still quoted from \$6.50 to \$7.00 and good killing sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Fancy dairy and No. 1 dairy are level with last week, 27 and 25 cents respectively. On the lower grades there is an easier tone. Good round lots are not worth above 20 cents. Butter is down to a safe and reasonable basis and little change is expected in price for the balance of the season.

Eggs

Strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 21 cents. The Easter trade being over, and it being too early to store, another slight reduction is probable if the receipts continue large. Most of the local supply is being brought in from the South. Storage eggs from the South and held or packed stock from the country are off the market, there being plenty of fresh eggs available.

Potatoes

Local produce firms are cleaning up their stores held since fall, and when these are exhausted must become buyers again. They are not willing, however, to pay 35 cents for more potatoes when their own supply, bought at 35 cents, and stored for many months, must be disposed of at 50 cents a bushel in order to pay expenses. Until the local supplies are cleaned up there will be little doing in this line.

Milk and Cream

Sweet cream is down a cent, to 35 cents per pound butter fat, and sour cream is reduced from 31 to 30 cents. Sweet milk stands at \$2.00 per 100 pounds. Supplies from the country have increased enough to allow the creameries to stop importations from the South and depend entirely upon Manitoba farms.

Dressed Poultry

No change in prices since last reports. The local demand has to be supplied mostly from the East, as the shipments from the country have fallen off very much. The season is about over.

Dressed Meats

Best beef is still scarce, but prices have not yet advanced. The Ontario product has to be brought in to supply the best trade demand. For beef carcasses butchers are paying up to 11¢ cents, 13¢ cents for hinds, 9¢ cents for fronts. Dressed hogs are worth about 11¢ cents, veal 12¢ cents and mutton 12¢ cents.

Hay

Hay has maintained a steady tone for the past couple of weeks. No. 1 Upland is worth up to \$13, No. 1 Red Top \$14 and No. 1 Timothy around \$18. The supply is coming in about normal, and there is no reason to expect much of a change so long as these conditions continue.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from March 18 to March 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Mar.																				
18	85½	82½	79½	76½	71	65	56	31½	29	30½	29½	25	47	45	..	..	108½	106	97	...
19	85½	82½	79½	76½	71½	65½	56	32	29½	30½	29½	25½	46½	45	..	..	109	106½	97	...
20	85½	83	80	77½	71½	65½	57	32½	29½	30½	29½	26½	47	45	39½	38½	109½	107	98	...
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
24	86½	83½	80½	77½	71½	65½	57½	32½	29½	30½	29½	26½	47½	45½	39½	38½	109½	107½	98	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	86 1/2	85	99 1/2		\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	27c	27c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.....	83 1/2	82	96 1/2	Extra choice steers	6.75-7.25	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.10	No. 1 dairy.....	23c	23c	26c
No. 3 Nor.....	80	79	92	Choice butcher steers and				Good round lots.....	20c	20c-21c	24c
No. 4.....	77 1/2	76	84	heifers.....	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	71 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	Fair to Good Butcher				Strictly new laid.....	21c	21c-22c	22c
No. 6.....	65 1/2	64 1/2	61	steers and heifers.....	5.50-6.25	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	Potatoes.....			
Feed.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	Best fat cows.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00		35c	35c	40c
Cash Oats				Medium cows.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	32 1/2	31 1/2	43 1/2	Common cows.....	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
Cash Barley				Best bulls.....	4.75-5.50	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.50	ter fat).....	35c	36c	40c
No. 3.....	47 1/2	47	66	Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Choice veal calves.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.....	109 1/2	108 1/2	139	Heavy calves.....	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	fat).....	30c	31c	35c
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and spring-				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	32.00	32.00	32.00
May.....	88 1/2	87 1/2	101 1/2	ters (each).....	\$60-\$75	\$55-\$75	\$45-\$60	Dressed Poultry			
July.....	89 1/2	88 1/2	102 1/2	Com'n milkers and spring	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Chickens.....	17c	17c	..
October.....	86 1/2	85 1/2	..	ers (each).....				Fowl.....	15c	15c	15c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs.....	85.50	85.50	87.50	Ducks.....	17c	17c	18c
May.....	34 1/2	33 1/2	45 1/2	Heavy sows.....	87.00	87.00	88.50	Geese.....	17c	17c	18c
July.....	35 1/2	34 1/2	45	Stags.....	85.00	85.00	85.50	Turkeys.....	20c	20c	18c-20c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May.....	114 1/2	111 1/2	100 1/2	Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	..	No. 1 Red Top.....	314	314	37
July.....	114 1/2	113 1/2	..	Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	..	No. 1 Upland.....	313	313	36
								No. 1 Timothy.....	319-19	318-19	312

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-



or in the barn, "eating their heads off". One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. F. Winters, Fort William, Ont., writes—"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. at druggists. Ask yours for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse" or write us direct. 76

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Farmers who may now be considering the purchase of fertilizer materials for this season's use are invited to communicate with us and we shall send them, free of any charge or obligation, a selection from the following instructive illustrated Bulletins:

FARMER'S COMPANION	Valuable Pamphlets
A FARMER'S FIELD TESTS	containing expert
FERTILIZING FODDER CROPS	up-to-date infor-
THE POTATO CROP IN CANADA	mation on this
FERTILIZING ORCHARD AND GARDEN	important
POTASH IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES	subject
THE PRINCIPAL POTASH-CROPS OF CANADA	
ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS: THEIR NATURE AND USE.	

Send us five names and addresses of your neighbor farmers and we shall send you a colored wall placard.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE
TEMPLE BUILDING TORONTO, ONT.

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

Exterminates Gophers

"GOPHERCIDE" is a new poison, of which strychnine is the base. Our chemists have produced it, after months of experimenting, expressly to meet the needs of the Western Farmers, of whose crops the gophers have taken such heavy toll.

"GOPHERCIDE" has all the killing qualities of strychnine, and is far superior for these reasons:

"GOPHERCIDE" dissolves quickly and completely in warm water. Neither acids nor vinegar are necessary in its preparation. One 50c. package makes a half-gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers.

EVERY particle of grain soaked in "Gophercide" solution is evenly saturated and thoroughly poisoned.

BECAUSE "Gophercide" penetrates so completely, the grain retains the poison indefinitely even when exposed to the weather at the gopher holes. This point is most important.

IN "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste of strychnine has been overcome, so that the gophers eat it readily, and die almost instantly.

"GOPHERCIDE" has been thoroughly tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and has proved easier to handle and more effective than any other preparation.

GET a package of "Gophercide" and see for yourself how easy it is to prepare the poisoned wheat and destroy the pests. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Western branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

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Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
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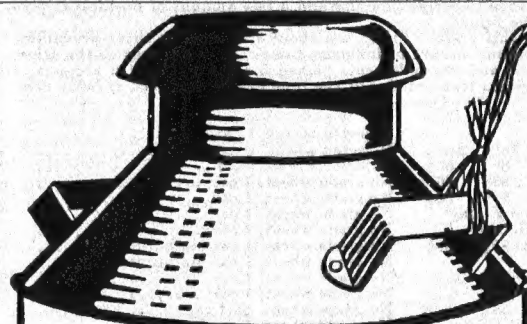
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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 24

ment has produced so many arguments against the proposal to build a Canadian navy that it can never go in for anything but a continuance of the policy now proposed to meet a so-called emergency.

The Churchill Letter

Having set forth the contentions of the two parties, it would be as well to say a word or two in regard to the trend of events which have led to a continuance of the deadlock. The fight, in all probability, would have been practically over by this time had not the Churchill letter been brought down in Parliament. It was thought that the opinion of the First Lord of the Admiralty, thrown as a bombshell into the opposition ranks, would crush them effectually. But when setting the fuse, Mr. Borden, apparently, overlooked two things. In the first place the Churchill letter, by a lofty assumption of superiority, declared that Canadians could not build warships. Then, taking this course, he revealed what the opposition were pleased to interpret as a well matured plan to force upon the Dominion a policy of continuous contribution. The Liberals had been hoping all along to get a clear cut issue on the navy business and were not a little surprised when Mr. Borden came along and handed it to them on a platter. It gave them fighting ground which enabled them to continue the fight until the end of the week, when the effort to cut off discussion led to scenes which, it would appear, have only increased the determination of the opposition not to give way until they have to.

Technicalities

And now, as to what is likely to happen when the House resumes. In the first place there is to be a discussion as to the right of Speaker Sproule to take charge of the House when the bill was being considered in committee stage, to order the chairman to give a ruling on the point of order under consideration, and to stop discussion. It appears that there

is no rule of the Canadian Parliament under which this can be done and the speaker acted on an English rule which allows the speaker to assume charge when there is grave disorder within the chamber and to adjourn the House. The speaker did not adjourn the House on the occasion of the disorder of Saturday night, but allowed the debate to go on. On Tuesday he refused to let Hon. H. R. Emerson move the adjournment in order to discuss this incident, but Premier Borden has promised that the matter can be brought up on Tuesday and a lively debate is likely to result. Whether or not the government will then proceed with the consideration of the bill or make an effort to have some supply voted is not known, but whatever course it may adopt, an intensely interesting situation will at once be created. It is considered doubtful, however, if continuous sittings will again be resorted to, the futility of such a course having been amply demonstrated during the recent two weeks' struggle.

Bank Act Amendments

Provision has been made for a renewal of the consideration of the amendments to the Bank Act as soon as the members come back. In order that headway may be made as rapidly as possible, the committee has sought permission to sit when the House is in session in order to dispose of the many witnesses to be examined. Some additional amendments have been given notice of, one of them being of particular importance to the West. It stands in the name of Hon. H. R. Emerson, who proposes that in future, when a bank charges more than seven per cent. interest, the excess interest may be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction. The supreme court has ruled that under the act as it stands, interest exceeding seven per cent., when collected by a bank, is not recoverable. Another amendment of which Mr. Emerson has given notice calls upon the bank to state in its monthly returns made to the government, the highest interest charged to customers during the month.



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We guarantee that it will make your colts, calves, pigs, sheeps and lambs grow rapidly, and keep them healthy and thriving all the time.

Tell us the number of head of stock you own and we will send you a copy of our \$3,000 Stock Book—Free.

Here's another farmer who finds it pays to feed International Stock Food:—
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"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is all O.K. I average a package every two months for my stock—having three horses, four cows, two calves, four steers and sheep. Careful tests show that my milking cows have given 50 per cent. more milk since feeding International Stock Food. It is also fine for calves.
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International Stock Food, Poultry Food, and Veterinary preparations are for sale by dealers everywhere. If you cannot obtain our goods in your town write us direct.

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The Largest and The Smallest Shareholder

Mr. J. S. Hopkins, of Carnduff, a prosperous Saskatchewan farmer, who is retiring from farming in the West and is going to reside in England, has just subscribed for 160 shares in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited for himself and family. Mr. Hopkins says that it is the duty of every farmer to invest his money in an institution that is trying to solve the farmers' problems.

Two other farmers came into the office lately to borrow money, **The** thinking the Company had surplus funds. They did **Smallest** not have a share in the Company; they did not ship their grain to it; they did not belong to the Association; they did not read The Guide,--but they thought they might draw a little milk from the cow without feeding her. **Their share** was in the benefits of better conditions.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

There are only a few more days before March 31st, the end of the dividend year. Get your money paid in and earn a dividend.

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